

11/28 - PT - Agha Shahi, former Pakistan Foreign Minister, said in Islamabad that the key to the Afghan issue is the USSR who can ensure the success of a political solution by putting forward a proposal for a withdrawal of their forces.

11/29 - SCMP - Executions:

Two insurgents who assassinated the Afghan Deputy Justice Minister last year were executed yesterday after being sentenced to death by a special revolutionary court, Kabul Radio reported.

The Pushtu-language news bulletin, monitored here, said Zia-Uddin Darwaish and Abdul Ghaffor, both residents of Kabul, had killed the minister, Noor Mohammad Jalili, at a commercial theatre, and while escaping shot dead a law student, Mr Mohammed Akbar, who tried to catch them.

The broadcast did not say if the two rebels were hanged or shot by a firing squad.

A special revolutionary court in remote northern Badakhshan province had sentenced 83 insurgents to various terms in jail for engaging in anti-national activities, the same broadcast reported.

And on 11/30 the PT reported that two sons of Pathan hero Ajab Khan (the kidnapper of Molly Ellis, who had lived in exile in Afghanistan) were executed in Mazar-i-Sharif. They were accused of anti-Soviet & anti-Babrak activities.

11/30 - PT - The Commonwealth heads of government called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, Kampuchea & Grenada.

- NYT - Lt. Gen. Abdul Qader survived another assassination attempt although 2 of his bodyguards were wounded. Qader is considered responsible for the spring bombing of Herat which destroyed about 40% of the city.

12/1 - PT - Diego Cordovez will make another round of shuttle talks in April.

12/2 - PT - Rafi Samizay defected to the west while attending a UNESCO conference in Geneva.

12/3 - NYT - Moscow Radio commentator Vladimir Danchev has had a prize named for him in France. The annual prize, sponsored by the Committee for the Liberation of Vladimir Danchev & the Int'l Federation for the Rights of Man, will go to a journalist who fights for the right to be informed. On 12/15 the NYT reported that Danchev was again working for the State Commission for Radio & TV Broadcasting. He has had psychiatric treatment but will probably not go back to the English language department. (See Vol. XI, #3 p. 8 + #4 p. 3)

12/4 - NYT - Drew Middleton quotes Sibghatullah al-Mojaddedi as saying that the rivalry between pro-Western & pro-Iranian rebel groups is harming the Afghan resistance. Mojaddedi stated that the guerrillas had been promised \$25m in Western arms but had only received \$6m worth. He said at least 3 of the rebel groups were dominated by Iran but that Iran is unable to supply weapons. He identified the Moslem Brotherhood as a pro-Iranian faction. The article goes on to say that the USSR is training Afghan civil servants & that ca. 15,000 young Afghans are now studying in the USSR. Ca. 5,000 children are sent to camps in the USSR every year & Russia continues to modernize & expand her air bases in Afghanistan.

12/6 - NYT - The 19-year-old Soviet army defector, Nikolai Ryzhkov, spoke to reporters in New York City. At a Freedom House press conference he said he was told he was being sent to Afghanistan to repel American & Chinese mercenaries. However, when he got to Afghanistan he said, "I didn't see any mercenaries. Only Afghan people." He walked out of a Kabul cinema & turned himself in to the nearest resistance member who was just down the street.

- CSM - Edward Girardet writes that at least 1 in 3 Afghans is a refugee now. There are 2.5 - 3m in the NWFP & Baluchistan in Pakistan and 2m in Iran. Thousands of others are in the Middle East, India, Western Europe & the US. The Soviets are forcing the rural population to the cities where they can control them & the population of Kabul is now estimated at 1.5m (more than double since 1978). Many of the "internal refugees" are pro-communist supporters but many are ordinary country folk whose homes have been destroyed. Few organizations have been helping the internal refugees but some organizations & guerrilla groups are realizing that more humanitarian assistance must be offered to these people. (See p. 24) Some organizations already helping are the Afghan Relief Committee, the Dignity of Man Foundation & AFRANE.

12/6 - CSM - Louis Wiznitzer writes that the UN talks on Afghanistan are not going well. However, Diego Cordovez will again go to Tehran, Kabul & Islamabad early next year hoping to set up a 3rd round of talks in Geneva in May or June. Kabul insists that only the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, not Mr. Dost, should "consult" the refugees. Kabul also refuses to give a time table for Soviet troop withdrawal until Pakistan stops giving shelter & support to the rebel groups. Pakistan has agreed not to support rebel activities in Afghanistan once Soviet troops are withdrawn but will not make further concessions. Pakistan will not talk directly to Afghan Gov't. representatives nor will it specify what guarantees Moscow would be given that Afghanistan would not become hostile to the USSR. "The Soviet Union is not interested in withdrawing from a strategically placed country that puts its armed forces within striking distance of the Middle East & the Indian Ocean."

12/7 - NYT - The Soviets reportedly launched another attack on the Shomali Valley last week but withdrew after suffering heavy casualties. Why they mounted another attack so soon is not known but

One of the sources suggested that the Soviet attack might have been provoked by reports that rebel leaders met in early November and decided to coordinate their activities in the Shomali. Among the operations that were said to have been discussed was a possible strike against the Bagram air base, the biggest Soviet air base in the country.

Denouncing the King

The diplomats also reported that state-controlled publications and broadcasts had begun devoting much time and effort of late to denouncing King Zahir Shah, who now lives in exile in Rome. For much of the five years since Communists seized power in Kabul, the Afghan Government has stayed clear of personal criticism of the King.

The diplomatic sources said the flurry of criticism, ranging from television programs depicting the lavish life-style of the King to denunciations by President Babrak Karmal of his "American and English masters," has occurred after the King associated himself with moves to unify the fragmented opposition Afghan groups.

12/14 - NYT - Reportedly, 2 senior Afghan army officers were killed in a clash in the Guldara Valley, just north of Kabul. The 8-day battle ended 12/5. - An item from a review of The 'Liberator' My Life in the Soviet Army by Viktor Suworov (NY, W.W. Norton): Suworov says that after the invasion of Czechoslovakia

"The sad lesson of liberation had been learned: and all of us realized that, for the next 10 years, regardless of what happened in the world, nobody would dare send us to liberate any country with a higher standard of living than our own."



REFUGEE CAMP IN PAKISTAN

Mobile Veterinary Unit

The US State Department gives the following tidbits:

Of the refugees in Pakistan, 40% are women, 28% children.

The recent refugees are arriving in Pakistan in worse shape than those who came earlier. Most of them have come from areas where there has been heavy fighting; they could bring nothing with them and often they need special treatment.

Over 100 Soviets are being held by the resistance.

The US puts the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan at 106,000 with an additional 30,000 near the Afghan border in Soviet Central Asia. It estimates that 30% of the Soviet experts in Afghanistan are Central Asians. It estimates Soviet casualties at 17 - 20,000 killed and wounded.

Dome sweet dome for refugees

THEIR traditional homes are of mud-brick baked in the mountain sun of Afghanistan. As refugees seeking haven in Pakistan, they have been given tents for shelter.

Now there is something else to get used to: Geodesic domes are to be introduced in camps being set up in Punjab province to handle the latest influx of fugitives from the war.

Over 150,000 people have arrived in Pakistan's North-west Frontier province in the past month, according to officials in Peshawar.

Many are fleeing heavy fighting in Afghanistan's Paktia province, where guerillas are reported to be besieging four government garrisons.

In all 2.7 million Afghans are now registered as refugees in Pakistan. Officials in the Northwest Frontier have decided that the 280 existing camps cannot be further expanded.

New refugees are being sent by bus 256 kms east to the Mianwani district in Punjab province. Already 45,000 have arrived and 100,000 are expected to have made the move by the end of the year.

"It is very hot there and far from the frontier, so many of the Afghans do not like it," Ahmed Zebs, an official, said.

It is at Mianwani that the geodesic domes will be erected. An American firm, Rural Development International, has contracted to build the structures.

Refugee officials say the domes will cost about the same as tents but their life will be much longer and the interiors will remain up to 10C cooler in the dusty heat, which sometimes tops 40C.

The geodesic dome was created by American scientist, philosopher and inventor Buckminster Fuller, who died in July this year.

Though the domes provide the most economic ratio of dwelling space to construction costs, they have not been adopted widely.

For Afghan refugees, officials say they should be ideal. Life for the refugees has improved greatly over the past three years.

Aid from Western and Arab countries is providing 122 basic medical units staffed by 143 doctors.

At the Nasir Bagh camp just outside Peshawar, mud houses have been built up around refugees' tents. Some families scratch small gardens from the stony brown soil.

When I visited the camp, school, clinics and small markets were busy under the blazing afternoon sun. A drill boring a new well was thumping in the background.

At the camp medical post, Dr Mustajab Yasmin showed visitors plentiful supplies of medicines donated by the Saudi Red Crescent. "We don't have too many serious illnesses but when people die we are not always told so their families can continue to draw the extra rations," she said.

Even with all the problems of a vast refugee influx, government officials can point to some positive aspects of the exodus.

Peshawar's information director, Azim Afridi, says many newcomers have found jobs, a large number of them in the Gulf.

With refugees taking work, turning temporary settlements into bustling townships and moving in to long-lasting geodesic domes, it appears their stay in Pakistan is becoming permanent.

Certainly, the turmoil across the frontier shows no sign of abating.

But nearly all the refugees echo the sentiments of a bearded 40-year-old teacher who was watching family heads place their thumbprints in a ledger against the issue of rations.

"We are grateful for the help we are receiving but the life of a refugee is a life of misery. One day we will go home," he said.

— T.R. Lanser

SCMP 10/2

Shyam Bhatia writes about DEADLY "BUTTERFLIES" in the SCMP of 10/2:

SUPPLY routes used by Afghan Mujahidin guerillas are seriously threatened for the first time since Soviet troops marched into Kabul in December 1979.

Soviet military advisers, helped by a combination of luck and military tactics, have reduced to a trickle the traffic along the Mujahidin's favourite routes.

The widespread deployment of plastic butterfly mines — which maim but do not kill — have helped to block the main "Ho Chi Minh" trail operating from across the Pakistan border near Parachinar.

Another complicating factor has been an uprising among the Turi tribe who live near the border.

At the hospital run by the International Red Cross in Peshawar, Pakistan, surgeons have become adept at lopping off feet mangled after stepping on the small, innocuous-looking butterfly mines — camouflaged in green and brown colours for the summer and white for winter — scattered like a security necklace along the middle sector of the Afghan-Pakistan border.

Mujahidin leaders are being forced to scout out longer, more exposed routes.

Jean-Marie Bruttin, the Swiss surgeon at the Red Cross hospital, has been carrying out an average of 200 amputations a month.

The traditional starting point for Mujahidin forays has been near Parachinar, south of the Khyber Pass.

The Mujahidin like operating in the hilly terrain there because of the good cover.

Parachinar's biggest advantage, however, is its proximity to the Afghan capital.

The border there is shaped like an accusing finger pointing in the direction of Kabul and other targets considered suitable for rebel attacks.

From Parachinar to Kabul is less than two days away on foot. "We will get you to Kabul and back within the week," one Mujahidin chief promised me last month.

But his promise remained an empty gesture because of intermittent fighting in the area all summer long involving members of the Turi tribe.

Unrest among the Turi, who belong to the minority Shia sect of Islam, led to a Pakistani Army alert and effectively sealed off the border to friend and foe alike.

Tribal unrest of this kind can rarely be pinned down to any one specific cause, although on this occasion — if rumour is to be believed —

Soviet gold and roubles have been flowing in from across the border in unreasonable quantities.

For the Mujahidin, used to a virtually unrestricted supply of medicines, weapons and equipment passing through Parachinar, the Turi unrest and the restrictions on movement that have necessarily resulted, represent a setback.

New routes are being mapped and towns like Miram Shah and Wana — further south along Pakistan's tribal belt — are suddenly buzzing with guerilla activity.

The inconvenience the Mujahidin have suffered is not entirely unwelcome. The old routes were in danger of becoming too well-known.

For the past year more and more Soviet forces have kept the Parachinar area under constant surveillance and spiked the guerilla routes, branching out from there, with the plastic mines.

Surviving fragments of these mines, about two inches long and an inch wide, are contained in a private military museum started by a former director of Radio Kabul, Fazle Akhbar, who lives in Peshawar.

The Mujahidin's military experts are convinced the Soviet Union has embarked on a new, indiscriminate policy of mine laying.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abdullah Rahim, who defected from the Afghan Army two years ago and now advises pro-monarchist Mujahidin groups in Peshawar, said: "These are booby traps dropped by helicopter."

The Mujahidin are singularly ill-equipped to deal with butterfly mines.

Because they are made of plastic they cannot be picked up by mine detectors that are only able to detect metal objects.

"We advise our people to travel in single file," said Col Rahim. "That helps to reduce casualties. Sometimes our people are lucky and they can walk behind a flock of sheep or camels. At other times there are bound to be some human injuries."

The luckier ones among the injured Mujahidin are attended to in field hospitals run by concerned foreign groups like Médecins Sans Frontières. Others are brought across the border to the already hard-pressed Kuwaiti and Saudi-run clinics and to the Red Cross hospital in Peshawar.

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A new life but an old heritage for Afghans

By HUGH CARNEY

Ankara, Nov. 28.
More than 4,000 Afghan refugees are finding a new life in Turkey through a seven billion lira (about HK\$214 million) resettlement project launched by President Kenan Evren following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Abdul Kerim Ceyhan (18) is one of 4,170 Afghan refugees of Turkish heritage who have been brought to Turkey for permanent settlement since they fled from Soviet troops in 1979.

"We are better off here. We'll stay and we'll be Turkish citizens. Of course I'll do my national service in the Army," he said, summing up his compatriots' views.

The refugees come from four groups — Ozbeks, Turcomans, Kirgiz and Kazaks — whose language has the same roots as modern Turkish. "In fact, they speak purer Turkish than we do," remarked one Ankara official.

They have arrived over the past 15 months, since President Evren saw their plight while he was visiting refugee camps in Pakistan.

"He saw the people living in awful conditions and asked them if they would like to come here," said Mr Kemal Yalcin, a former provincial governor, who is in charge of the programme.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees paid their fare and gave US\$400,000 (about HK\$3.1 million) towards the project.

The last of the refugees flew in two weeks ago. No more are scheduled, although applications from close relatives of those already in Turkey will be considered, Mr Yalcin says.

About 80 per cent of the immigrants, most of whom have already been given Turkish citizenship, are poor farming folk being settled in the more remote eastern parts of Turkey.

The Ozbeks, the largest group with 1,676 people, are split between traders and other townsfolk in the city of Gaziantep and rural people in villages around Hatay, bordering Syria.

The next largest group, the Kazaks, are being settled around the eastern city of Van, and the Kirgiz in the central city of Kayseri.

Abdul Kerim and the 880 Turcomans are split between two sites, one in Tokat and another nearly 50 km away in the countryside to the west.

The Turcomans have not yet moved into the new villages, and apartment blocks are being provided for them by Ankara.

Abdul Kerim and his family are among 43 poor families crammed temporarily into an old agricultural faculty building in Tokat, where they have set up their iron beds and carpet looms side-by-side in the classrooms.

He was a farmer in Afghanistan, but is not sure yet what his permanent occupation will be in Turkey. One of his three sisters was left behind when the family fled three years ago to Pakistan, but he says that he is happy here.

"We are in a good position now. In Pakistan we were in tents for 18 months."

He will move into either a pink-painted apartment block in Tokat or to Yesilyurt, a brand new village for 96 families in the fertile, hilly countryside surrounding Tokat, where each family will be given three cows and four sheep.

In Artova, near Yesilyurt, Mr Abdul Kerim Mahmud, a former member of the Afghan parliament, said that one reason the Turcomans were content in Turkey was the kinship which they felt with the local people.

"In Afghanistan we were third-class citizens," he said. "Our children took years to learn Farsi in school but here they learn local Turkish in three months."

He is full of gratitude to the Turkish Government for providing so much for them, even down to needles and thread.

The main problems have been to persuade the conservative Afghans to send their women to language classes and to dispel jealousy among local Turks over the money spent on the newcomers.

Gen Evren once threatened to send the refugees back if they did not send their girls to school, which officials and Afghans alike say that they are now all doing. But adult women still do not attend language classes and are rarely seen outside their homes.

Officials say that jealousy among local Turks has been dissipated by giving only state land to the refugees and by ensuring that new facilities like water systems and electricity are also extended to local communities.

While the Afghans at Artova are waiting for the new villages, their main occupation is carpet-weaving, a traditional skill which they intend to keep up. The refugees have opened a shop in Istanbul to sell and export their work.

Mr Abdul Kerim Mahmud's sister Hatice, whose husband died in clashes with Soviet forces, spends most of her days crouched over a horizontal carpet loom on which she has made one piece carrying the scarlet Turkish flag and the motto "I am Turkish".

—Reuter.
SCMP 11/29

From the
BANGKOK POST
10/21:

The accounts, the most gruesome to emerge from Afghanistan since war flared five years ago, could not be independently confirmed.

However the source of the report, former Afghan diplomat Habibullah Karzai, has proved accurate in past dispatches from the area where Afghanistan's second largest city is located.

Karzai, who represented the Kabul Government at the United Nations in 1972, based his report on accounts from Afghan refugees reaching the southwestern Pakistan city of Quetta, where he lives.

According to the version he obtained, the atrocities took place last Thursday at the villages of Moshkizai and Kolchabad in a reprisal against civilians for a guerrilla attack the day before on a troop convoy in which seven tanks were set on fire.

"I was told that the troops returned on foot the next day. They rounded up the people, gunning down the men and bayonetting the women and children.

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ISLAMABAD — Soviet troops executed 126 Afghan villagers, bayonetting women and children, in a recent military operation outside Kandahar city in southeastern Afghanistan, survivors of the alleged massacre claimed on Wednesday.

From the BANGKOK POST:
(Unfortunately the item was not dated but it appeared in early November,)

WARSAW — The official Polish news agency PAP said on Sunday 250 to 300 United States soldiers were secretly deployed in Pakistan to train Afghan rebels fighting across the border against the Soviet-backed Kabul authorities.

The agency, in a dispatch from Kabul, said the soldiers were training Afghan guerrillas "to stage bomb attacks, terrorist and subversive actions, using chemical weapons and hand (carried) rocket-launchers."

Quoting what it called well-informed sources, PAP said there were "some 250-300 Green Berets now in the training bases along the Afghan border" supervising a change of rebel tactics to more terrorist attacks.

The Soviet Union has had tens of thousands of troops in Afghanistan since launching a military intervention in its southern neighbour in 1979. Moscow said the troops were sent to prevent subversion of the Kabul Government by the US and its allies. With the exception of Romania, Moscow's East Bloc allies have lent the operation full support.

The US has given substantial military aid to neighbouring Pakistan where there has been an "influx of refugees" from Afghanistan.

PAP said because of a growing strength of the Afghan army, "the US experts have advised the counter-revolutionaries to change their tactics and concentrate on terrorist and hit-and-run attacks which can be staged by small groups equipped with modern weapons."

The agency's dispatch conceded that the rebels were still giving trouble to the Kabul authorities.

"The new tactics of the subversive groups combined with better training and equipment have given them certain successes and posed some problems for the authorities," it said.

"The acts of subversion interfere with transportation, reconstruction and development of the economy," public education and the health service."

But PAP said the Government had been able to protect an increasing number of enterprises and the economy had "experienced slow but steady consolidation." — Reuter

"Then they levelled the houses. In one case 18 members of one family were killed," he said.

Other villages in the area were later subjected to heavy aerial bombing, he said.

The death toll would have been higher were it not for the fact that many villagers managed to flee before troops encircled the area, he added.

Karzai said local resistance bands began hit-and-run attacks on convoys earlier in the week when troops began installing military outposts around the city, which is believed to have a population of about 400,000.

On Tuesday, three tank columns were sighted encircling the city. Guerrillas attacked and destroyed 11 tanks and armoured personnel carriers, he said.

The following day another column moved in only to be attacked again. That, he said, appeared to trigger the reprisals on villages in the area that were believed giving shelter to the resistance.

A diplomatic report from Kabul said on Tuesday that the Kandahar region is one of seven provinces where Soviet forces are currently waging extensive counter-insurgency operations. —

Night Letter From Kabul

A Lesson from the history :

Mujahideen of Kabul, profiting from the secret documents of Ministry of External Affairs, distributed the night letter (leaflet) in Kabul.

Sixty years ago, on a dark night, the Red Army of the Soviet landed on the territory of Khiwa and Bukhara and carried out naked aggression on the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of that independent state.

Based on the 8th article of 1219 (1811's) accord, the independent Afghan State under the leadership of King Amanullah lodged a strong protest with the Russian government.

The 8th article of the said accord reads, "According to the 7th item of the fore-mentioned article, both sides included in the accord accept the real independence of the state of Khiwa and Bukhara and the form of government which is agreeable to the desire of the people of that nations. The Russian government replied as under and we would like to draw the attention of our patriotic countrymen to it.

The copy of letter No.115, dated 30 Dalwa, 1300 (Afghan Calendar), from the Ambassador plenipotentiary of the Republic of Soviet addressed to the Foreign Minister reads as follows after the heading; "Regarding the question of respect to the independence of Khiwa and Bukhara by virtue of the accord signed between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, my state always respects the independence of the state of Khiwa and Bukhara. The presence of a small contingent of my country has taken place at the temporary request of the government of Bukhara. None of the Soviet soldiers would stay in Bukhara, whenever the government of Bukhara calls for its withdrawal. This friendly help is in no way an interference against the independent state of Bukhara. If this is not demanded by the government of Bukhara and if she is dissatisfied with such a fraternal assistance, my government will of course pull out its troops" Less than sixty years after that shameful aggression, that peace-loving "government with the same" liberation army" usurped the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of our beloved homeland, Afghanistan, in the dusk of a black Wednesday by landing hundred thousand

of its troops in violation of all international norms and called that naked aggression "fraternal assistance" as it had 60 years ago. They described thousands of their troops as a limited contingent and the open invasion as friendly assistance at the request of the government-the government which in fact had no existence. Isn't the stand of the Kremlin-dwellers on Afghanistan the same as they had on Khiwa and Bukhara 60 years ago ? Is there any sign of the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Khiwa and Bukhara after the aggressive attack of Russia ?

Does anybody have any information about the fate of the heads of the government of Khiwa and Bukhara?

We and the people of the world know that there is no state by the name of Khiwa and Bukhara on the list of the free countries and on the political map of the world. We also know that the people of Khiwa and Bukhara were trapped in the net of deception of the Russians. It is, no accident that all the land, the deserts and rivers are full of the voice of freedom. It is no accident that all the people from a child to an aged man have felt the danger of elimination and all of them have come together in a single rank and have staged a general uprising for their liberation.

Dear fellow-countrymen! *This is a paper from history and a lesson of the past. Stand and join the general uprising! Never trust the enemy! *This is the same KoHL tested in Bukhara and its re-test blinds the eyes. * Rise and shake the world with the shouts of Allah-u-AKBAR (God is Great)! Attack the Russians and pull them out! *This is the same medicine tested in Bukhara, and its effect is poisonous.

"The gunships came in low, sweeping along the plain and up towards our ravine and people were running, scattering fast across the stony fields to the sanctuary of the rocks..." The scene: A village in Afghanistan's remote Wardak province where the Russians are waging a merciless and barely reported war against resistance fighters. Reporter ROSS BENSON and photographer JOHN DOWNING of the London *Daily Express* spent six weeks on campaign with the guerrillas.

THE MiGs came in first, silver predators arcing in deadly stoop. They were testing the way for the helicopter gunships which followed hard behind, two Hinds with snouts like Afghan hounds and air-to-ground rockets bristling on their metal underbellies.

The gunships came in low, sweeping along the plain and up towards our ravine. People were running, scattering fast across the stony fields to the sanctuary of the rocks. Rush became panic as the chatter of the engines grew louder and the helicopters came closer.

Oxen were left at their ploughs. Women dropped their water bottles though never their chadors, the veils their Muslim faith decrees must cover their faces at all times.

Survival in this instance being the better part of valour we joined the scramble, Downing pausing pausing only long enough to collect his film and cameras.

Through the irrigation channels, down 10-foot terraces, tripping, staggering, running anywhere that would take us out of sight of those damnable machines.

But that day the gunships had other targets in their sights. At the last moment, even as we could feel the first brush of their down-draughts, they banked away and turned towards the open plain. That evening we moved two hours walk away into the safety of the mountains.

For others, several hundred others, there was no escape. The Mujahideen have no defence against the Soviets' airborne attacks, and all afternoon lazy plumes of grey smoke rose in the distance as hamlet after wattle hamlet disintegrated as the helicopters enforced what the Kremlin describes as a policy of "fraternal cooperation."

The scene is not unique to the plain of Jaghtu — charred, ruined villages are common all over Afghanistan.

It was not what we had expected when we set out from Pakistan with the Mujahideen freedom fighters those weeks before.

There is a belief, almost a conviction, in the West that the Afghans are proving equal to the Russian challenge, that Afghanistan is turning into Russia's Viet-

nam. It is an impression the leaders of the Mujahideen try to reinforce.

They are sleek and literate men who live far away from the front-line. Men like Hassan Gilani who claims direct descent from the Prophet Mohammad and whose father is head of the "democratic" Islamic Union of Afghanistan Mujahidee.

I spent an afternoon being reminded by him and his advisers of the Afghans military prowess — and particularly of that winter in 1842 when they slaughtered an entire British army.

But it is Genghis Khan who serves as the Soviets' example. Six hundred years ago his Mongol hordes swept in from the East along the old silk route. They butchered, as a matter of policy, everyone who stood before them and in the city of Herat alone one million people were put to the sword.

Now it is Russia's turn to move its forces onto the roof of Central Asia. And the butchery has begun again.

It is systematic. It is deliberate. It is being carried out with ruthless, uncaring efficiency.

Our first encounter with the Soviets and their policy came shortly after we crossed over the border.

Disguised as Afghans and avoiding the Russian-controlled Khyber Pass, we had driven down through the tribal areas along the North-West Frontier from Peshawar to Miran Shah.

Our faces were hidden behind our turbans, wrapped Lawrence of Arabia style. The French women — the doctor and two nurses we were accompanying on their humanitarian medical mission to that afflicted country — wore chadors.

These lands belong to the Pathan tribesmen and they are prohibited territory to all Europeans and most Pakistanis. But six hours and several bribes later we walked past the mound of stones that marks the border and our 40 days in the wilderness that is Afghanistan had begun.

The first night and the next day were spent at a caravanserai in the company of the nomads and their camels. Then, at two o'clock on the following morning, our duffle bags and the French team's medical

The children especially caught our attention. They laughed infrequently. They sometimes were thin. They were often ill. And they could shock.

Like the little three-year-old we met in a "tea house" — a dirty shack perched



precarioisly on the side of a mountain. She was without mother or father — they had been killed when the Soviets attacked her village — and she was being carried by her uncle to the refugee camps across the border in Pakistan.

She couldn't talk and she ate little. But she smoked cigarettes, given to her by muleteers gathered at the caravanserai. Delicately, precociously, and with all the grace of a duchess.

"She is too young, much too young to smoke," complained the French medical team we were travelling with. Not in Afghanistan.



supplies were loaded onto a horse and three donkeys. With six Mujahideen to guide us, we set off across our first mountain range.

It was cruel, leg-aching, lung-bursting exercise; a test of physical endurance beyond anything we had imagined back in the comparative comfort of Peshawar. But in the mountains, at least, we were safe.

By the following morning, however, we were on the plain of Khowsht.

In Peshawar we had been assured that the Russians had been driven from the countryside. That is not so. The sky was full of gunships. And we could hear the heavy thud as a tank opened its fire on a village.

The destruction wrought by this modern firepower is enormous and the Mujahideen do not have the weapons with which to fight back.

Even a dedicated kamikaze has little chance of success equipped, as the Afghans are, with ancient bazookas, against a T-72 battle tank. And when the helicopters come in there was nothing for it but to lie on the ground and cover ourselves with our *patoos* — dust-coloured woollen blankets that serve as pillow, raincoat, blanket, and, in this case, protection.

But even the devastation we witnessed on Khowsht proved to be no preparation for what we encountered several days later on Zurmat.

This fertile plain was once a thriving agricultural region, dotted with busy little towns and inviting, tree-lined oases. Today those towns lie in ruins, their houses deserted.

And still the Russians come, sending in their gunships to drive out the few people who, bravely or foolishly, tried to remain.

The Soviet's aim is a simple one. By driving all the people from the land the Mujahideen resistance fighters will be bereft of shelter, food and support. The sea is being emptied to kill the fish.

And the policy is working. Over three million people — a fifth of the country — have already fled across the border to the squalid, overcrowded refugee camps in Pakistan.

But they, at least, are alive. Thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of others have been killed.

In a country without statistics, communications or even a central government, it is impossible to know just how many people have died since the Russians invaded four years ago.

But everywhere we went we saw fresh graves or simple cairn memorials.

The Russians, too, have suffered casualties. It is estimated that over 5,000 Russian soldiers have died. And three years ago, after a fiercely fought battle, the Mujahideen warriors even succeeded in driving them, albeit briefly, out of the city of Kandahar in the south.

But they quickly learnt from their mistakes. They secured the towns. They replaced their Asian troops, many of whom came from the same ethnic background as the

Afghans they were fighting, with soldiers from European Russia. And they took to the air and instigated their programme of annihilation.

To aid them in their slaughter they are almost certainly using chemical weapons. Last year the French doctor found some rocks which had been sprayed with some white substance. When two of the Mujahideen tasted it they became violently ill with symptoms similar to pneumonia.

And Mustafa Wardak, one of the Mujahideen commanders, told me about one of his men who this spring was sprayed from the air. "His skin turned red. Then it peeled away. Then he died," Wardak recalled.

Judged solely from a military standpoint the Soviets' policy is proving remarkably effective.

The Soviet Empire, the most virulent empire in modern history, is being extended. And all at a relatively low cost.

Judged by any standard of humanitarian decency, however, the Russian action in Afghanistan can only appal. We hanged scores of Nazis for similar atrocities. Today we sign trade agreements, extend loans, and hold arms reduction talks with the Russians — even as the slaughter is taking place.



Yet, even now, faced by a brutal enemy armed with the most lethal of modern weaponry, the Afghans continue to fight. Their priests, the mullahs, have called for a *jehad*, a holy war. That war is still raging — against overwhelming odds, despite the prospect of almost certain defeat.

"We will not give up until the Russians are driven out — or we are all dead," said Wardak. — London Express: Bangkok Post service 11/27



SPIES BEHIND THE PILLARS

CIA Director William Casey says that the US has had no agents in place in Afghanistan since the April 1978 Revolution. Bakhtar, however, sees CIA activity behind every brick. Several "agents" were arrested in late August & early September and some excerpts from their "testimony" follow:

9/17 - Bakhtar quotes Hageqate Inqelabe Saur on the testimony of CIA agents "caught red-handed" by DRA security forces: "One of these disclosed agents, Jalaluddin Talebi, son of Nezamuddin, resident of Karte Parwan, narrated that he was recruited as a CIA agent by American diplomat Mitchell Brenre when he began to work at the US Embassy as an employee in 1977. The Afghan CIA spies, Talebi told the newspaper, were given the duty of organizing anti-state activities, gathering military & political intelligence in respect of Afghanistan & reported to the US... Talebi gave some examples of US diplomats' clandestine activity in Afghanistan. On 2/22/80 several boxes of propaganda leaflets slandering the Revolutionary Government of the DRA were distributed by them in Kabul... The diplomats...conveyed false & fabricated reports on Afghanistan to Pakistan & India. These false reports were later on broadcast by Western radios such as BBC & VOA. Talebi added that the American diplomats ...had come to Afghanistan under various names... Some of these diplomats were Peter Graham, James Crow, Freeman Turner, etc." Another "CIA agent," Patrick Sales, was arrested earlier. Sales reportedly was recruited while working at the Embassy in Karachi & served there as a spy. Reportedly 5 boxes were brought to his house, which he shared with another Embassy employee. Each box held 1,000 "incriminating leaflets." Four boxes were given to 5 Afghans and 1 box to Mr. Rashim, "the owner of General Electric." "This happened 7 or 8 days prior to the incident of 2/22/80 when slanderous leaflets were distributed in Kabul."

9/20 - "Another US agent, Fazl Ahmad, known as Maulana, son of Ghulam Nabi,...said he was assigned to collect all sorts of economic, military & political information about Afghanistan as well as the presence of Soviet forces & put them at the disposal of the US Embassy." Among other Afghan "agents," he named Abdul Ghafar Yosufzai & Nejati. "He added that some time ago a number of propaganda leaflets containing anti-people & anti-revolutionary literature were printed at the US Embassy & were sent for distribution in various parts of Afghanistan by these agents. In the US Embassy, he said, there was a photocopy machine with a capacity of 3,000 copies per hour. They also collected historically valuable articles & sent them to the USA through diplomatic pouch to New Delhi."

9/22 - Abdul Qodos, "known as Qadiri, son of Abdul Qadir," another "spy of the CIA" was arrested & has confessed to his intelligence activities. He states that after the April Revolution, "almost all Americans who were appointed as US Embassy staff were CIA members," including Charles Dunbar who "knows Pushtu, Dari, Turkmeni & Uzbeki languages. The other American CIA member is Calrun [sic] who is the consul...Windo Werkorich & Freeman who have left the country were also among the American CIA agents." Qodos says he went to Pakistan in March to collect information on Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Among the items in his report was the news that Maulawi Kholes recently spent 800,000 rupees on his wedding ceremony.

9/24 - Patrick Sales, a Pakistani accused of being a CIA agent, confessed that the US Embassy printed 20,000 subversive leaflets & gave them to Rahim Shokor & 4 other Afghans to distribute recently in Kabul. He also said he was told to "locate the residences of Party cadres & state officials & to study through his link persons the possibility of murder." Fazil Ahmad, an Afghan purportedly serving the CIA, stated that "a former US Embassy driver & CIA agent, Gul Mohammad, has formed a counter-revolutionary band in Ghazni Province." He says the US Embassy prepared false papers for its employees & that "Shafie Nejati, Ghaffar Yosofzai & Spozhmai Maiwandi have escaped the country in this manner."

A British spy has been killed in Afghanistan while carrying sophisticated equipment designed to transmit information to a United States satellite, Radio Kabul claimed.

The radio, quoting the official Bakhtar news agency, said the man, named as Stewart Bodman, was killed on July 1 during a clash with anti-Government guerillas trying to smuggle semi-precious lapis lazuli stones into Pakistan.

In a broadcast yesterday, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., Kabul Radio said captured documents and the confessions of "bandits" taken prisoner were evidence that "British intelligence service agents illegally crossed the border with a group of Afghan counter-revolutionaries."

The documents showed the group was "due to collect intelligence information, to help the counter-revolution in different fields and to unleash destruction and terror in Afghanistan," Kabul Radio said.

"A modern and sophisticated communication apparatus equipped with a computerised code system for collecting intelligence information was also recovered from the killed British spy. This system was being used for remote communication through the US satellite," the radio added.

"The documents also showed... plans to install various sophisticated spying instruments in different parts of Afghanistan and to ensure their connection with the US satellite in outer space, so as not only to detect intelligence information about Afghanistan but also from other countries in the region and Soviet territory," according to Kabul Radio.

"This information was to be despatched automatically through the US space satellite to imperialist espionage centres."

The radio said notes recovered from the British "spy" revealed the group had in its possession time fuses and material used in making mines and grenades.

"The group was not alone and in April this year when they crossed the Afghan border, two Frenchmen, one Swede and a Japanese also illegally entered the country from Pakistan as agents," the radio said. Four other British spies were also about to join the group, it added.

The agency named two "suspected English and French organisations" which it said sponsored the espionage operations of the group.

—Reuter.

London denial

London, Oct 3.

Britain today denied all knowledge of an Englishman reported by Afghanistan to have been killed on a spying mission inside the country.

"We know absolutely nothing about it," the Foreign Office said of Kabul reports that the Briton, Stuart Bodman, died in a clash between smugglers and Soviet-backed security forces.

A spokesman said that Britain's acting ambassador in Kabul, charge d'affaires Mr John Garner, would report to London if he were informed that any Briton had died there.

The spokesman said that he had no idea if the British Government had any employee in Afghanistan named Stuart Bodman. —Reuter.

But on 10/17 in the SCMP:

'Dead UK spy' alive and well

London, Oct 16.

A Briton reported killed in battle in Afghanistan has turned up alive and well in southern England, the Sunday Times newspaper reported today.

The identity of the man with a British passport who did die in Afghanistan is now a mystery.

He was named by Afghan authorities earlier this month as a British spy, Stuart Bodman (30). They said he had been killed in a battle between Government troops and anti-communist insurgents.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry produced a British passport and driving licence bearing Bodman's name. They said other documents found on his body proved that he intended to install spying equipment.

The Sunday Times said there was no doubt that the man found dead had borrowed Mr Bodman's name.

The real Stuart Bodman, a 30-year-old warehouseman, told the newspaper: "I've never been further than (the English Channel island of) Jersey and I don't know how they got my name."

The Sunday Times said photographs of "Bodman" released by the Afghan Government appeared to be those of a French doctor, arrested in Afghanistan in January and later released in a prisoner exchange deal.

The Afghan Connection

Eugene Ray Clegg, 35, an American schoolteacher in Islamabad, was sentenced last February to 10 years of hard labor by a Pakistani military court. The charge: smuggling arms. The government story was that Clegg had imported a consignment of rifles for use in his science classes. Islamabad's diplomatic community assumed that Clegg had been selling arms to the Afghan mujahedin (guerrillas) for their war of resistance against the Soviet Union. At first, most thought his methods too clumsy to have any CIA connection. But they began to wonder when, less than a week after his sentencing, Clegg was very efficiently sprung from jail and spirited out of Pakistan.

The official U.S. position on the war in Afghanistan is that it is an indigenous insurgency with no direct U.S. involvement. The official position of the Afghan rebels is that they arm themselves with weapons captured from the Afghan Army. But the truth is far more complex: a CIA covert operation is bankrolling, training and supplying intelligence for the rebel forces. The slippery clues to how the operation works are the stuff of spy fiction.

Bills: The CIA's Afghan operation has to be extraordinarily discreet: neither the United States nor Pakistan wants to give the Soviet Union any excuse to step up activities in the area, and the rebels don't want to be tarnished by U.S. ties. The agency's role is largely limited to arranging shipments of matériel and paying the bills. Washington sources estimate that the United States now supplies the mujahedin with \$100 million annually—mostly through middlemen who can supply Russian- or Chinese-made weapons to cloak the U.S. involvement.

In the early days of the war, most of the arms for the mujahedin came to Pakistan from Egypt. Today, China seems to be a primary supplier, and many observers suspect that the smugglers operate with cover from the Pakistani Defense Ministry. According to one knowledgeable Pakistani source, for example, Russian-made arms captured by Israel from Syria and the PLO were sold to a Canadian middleman, then shipped through a U.S. middleman to "somewhere in the [Persian] Gulf"—possibly Saudi Arabia—and finally on to Pakistan to be passed across the Afghan border.

'Big Mouth': Although there are doubtless many private arms deals that do not involve the CIA at all, the sheer complexity of such an arrangement suggests the agency's presence in the background. "It's almost inconceivable," says a Pakistani, "that such a complicated connection occurred on its own." But whatever the United States is doing for the rebels, many of their leaders feel it is not enough. Abdulhaq, the guerrilla leader who commands 4,500 fighters around the Afghan capital of Kabul, says the mujahedin badly need U.S. surface-to-air missiles (their few Soviet- or Chinese-made SAM's have proved ineffective), but laments, "The U.S. has a big mouth but doesn't do much."

Still, there are clear signs that the stepped-up CIA involvement is having its effect. Early this year the Soviet Union increased bombing runs against the Afghan rebels, and the KGB backed up the military activity by courting informers with big rewards. Some mujahedin leaders feared their freedom fight in Afghanistan might be short lived. It didn't turn out that way.

Suddenly, the rebel forces seem stronger than ever. Food in the rebel camps is better, some of the mujahedin are sporting canvas boots and they are stocked with ample small arms, mortars and 12.7-mm machine guns. "There was a time when the military commanders would gratefully accept almost any type of small arms," says Bahajudin Majrooh, who runs the Afghan Information Center in Peshawar near the border. "Now they are much more selective and know precisely where they are short."

MARK STARR with EDWARD BEHR in Peshawar

ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICARES FOR AFGHANS

The following report was sent by Ralph Magnus, Executive Director of the program:

Americares for Afghans is a project begun in March 1983 by the Americares Fdn. of New Canaan, Connecticut, a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation chartered in 1979 by Robert Macauley, a Connecticut businessman.

Americares Foundation activities have been concentrated in the area of medicines and medical supplies. Prior to the establishment of its Afghan project, Americares began an on-going project of Americares for Poland, which has made a number of air and sea shipments of medicines to that country. Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, Americares organized an airlift of 87,000 lbs of medicine which arrived just as the siege of Beirut was lifted and was distributed to the non-combatant population.

The philosophy of Americares is to deliver what is most needed to those most in need with the greatest possible speed and the least possible bureaucracy and overhead. After the formation of Americares for Afghans, therefore, a survey team consisting of Professor Magnus and Bert Schwarz (vice president of Americares) went to Pakistan in April in order to survey the needs and possible delivery systems. This survey included detailed discussions with Afghan, Pakistani, international and American medical relief personnel as to their most urgently needed supplies.

Based on this assessment, Americares began a campaign to collect the necessary medicines and supplies in the US, as well as to collect funds necessary for transportation. In this, Americares was greatly aided by a distinguished and active committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, including Amb. Robert Neumann, Prof. Richard Frye, J. Peter Grace, Sol Linowitz, Prescott Bush, Jr., and Frank Pace, Jr. A medical advisory board including Prof. Joseph Mamlin of Indiana University, former USAID adviser to the Medical Faculty at Nangrahar Univ. in Afghanistan, and Prof. Bashir Zikria of Columbia Univ. gave professional advice. These efforts did not go unnoticed by the Soviets and Americares was attacked directly in a TASS despatch of June 20 as a cover for US Gov't. delivery of "additional armaments and military aid to the enemies of the Afghan Revolution", (FBIS, USSR Int'l. Affairs, South Asia, 23 June 1983, p. D 3).

Americares for Afghans is neither a channel for military aid nor is it connected with any US government agency. It has welcomed and depends for its success on the cooperation of American and Pakistani officials, as well as Afghan, Pakistani, international and other American relief agencies. We solicited the advice and cooperation of all such groups and individuals working to relieve the suffering of the millions of victims of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. Thus, in August and September of 1983 more than 80 tons of medicines valued at over \$3m were delivered via a chartered PIA cargo plane to Islamabad and on a Pakistani ship to Karachi. A substantial contribution of medicine and money for transportation was received from the Afghanistan Relief Committee of New York. The shipments were supervised in Pakistan by Prof. Magnus, Mr. Schwarz and Teresa Tarnowski, Americares Fdn. Executive Secretary.

Working through the Chief Commissioner of Afghan Refugees, Brigadier (Ret.) Said Azhar, Americares supervised the distribution of the medicines to a number of international and Afghan agencies and hospitals, including the Al-Jihad Hospital (Quetta), the Society of Afghan Doctors and the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan.

In order to keep its overhead as low as possible, Americares has no permanent representative in Pakistan, but relies instead on the regular reports of its distribution agencies to ensure that these supplies are going to where they are most needed and are being supervised by professional medical personnel.

From the Editors:

For over twelve years this Newsletter has been bringing you news of Afghanistan. Four years ago the Soviet army entered Afghanistan. Whether by invitation, missionary zeal, as an example of Newton's Law that every action has an equal and opposite reaction, the result of a bad day in the Kremlin, or to verify what they had been reading in this publication will be argued for some time to come.

For whatever reason, there are a great many Soviets in Afghanistan and a great many Afghans who are unhappy with the situation.

The Afghanistan Forum Newsletter tries to keep a record of what people are doing in & around and writing & saying about Afghanistan. Editorially we do not discriminate, our motto being "all the news that fits we print." The editors are aware that whether news is fact or propaganda depends largely on the views of the reader. In the chronologies we summarize what has been reported about Afghanistan, with place & proper names spelled as they appeared in the article cited.

In this issue we have used Bakhtar News Agency telexes for the chronology from Kabul. They are more current than the KNT (and the occasional Cyrillic letters which appear from time to time add authenticity). Items from the KNT are marked as such.

We encourage readers who have not renewed to do so promptly. As you can see from the product this is not a monied operation. Subscriptions are our sole support. A handy form is enclosed for your convenience and those who have renewed may use the form for some other purpose. We are grateful for your tangible enthusiasm.

We depend on our readers for news, clippings & information; please keep us informed of your Afghan-related activities and let us know of any books or articles you see about Afghanistan.

Mary Ann Siegfried
Editor & Typist
Leonard Oppenheim
Proofreader & Treasurer

From a series of articles by William Branigin in the WASHINGTON POST. (The article from which the following is taken appeared on 10/19.)

According to Mohammed Pana, the 28-year-old local mujaheddin commander of Rokheh, at least three persons have been killed and more than 22 injured by mines since the Soviets left. He said that up to 80 percent of the houses in the village were destroyed.

Amid the rubble, the litter of Soviet food cans and the names of Russian soldiers scrawled on walls are reminders of the occupation.

So too is a Soviet helicopter that an enterprising Rokheh resident has turned into an ice cream parlor. The Mi8 transport helicopter, shot up but left nearly intact in a nearby wheat field, was dragged up to the side of the road by an entrepreneur named Mobeen and recently opened for business.

All the armaments and anything else useful were removed by the mujaheddin except a machine gun mounted on top. Mobeen now uses the empty cockpit to whip up his homemade, rose water-flavored ice cream, created from ice brought daily from high snowcapped peaks about a three-hour walk away.

Large rotor blades supported by shell casings serve as a long table and two benches down the middle of the chopper. On the table a discarded Soviet Army can holds spoons and a jar is used as a vase for a bunch of flowers.

Elsewhere in Rokheh numerous other pieces of Soviet equipment have been put to use in some capacity, perhaps out of practicality but also, it seems, in a subtle form of revenge. How else can one explain the Panjshir guerrillas' habit of wearing articles taken from dead Russian soldiers or captured from convoys, including fatigues and jackets but especially the brass Soviet Army belt buckles with the star, hammer and sickle on them? What motivates the distribution of a calendar illustrated by a color picture of smiling mujaheddin with long beards parading in Soviet officers' uniforms?

At two recently rebuilt shops along the main road through the village, parachutes serve as awnings. At another, dud Soviet grenades balance a set of scales used to weigh fruits and vegetables. In a house up the road, a Soviet ammunition crate is put to use as a flower box in a second-story window.

AID COMMITTEE FOR AFGHANS, Shaheen Town, Str. #9, House # 423, University Town, Peshawar. (P.O. Box 303). Tel: 41359

In their own words: "It is almost more than 3 years that the ACA was active concerning the humanitarian help to the refugees as well as inside Afghanistan. Since ACA believes that the role of those who are in the battle field is decisive for the cause of liberation of the country, therefore the policy of distributing of goods from the beginning was to channel 80% of what they received inside Afghanistan and allocate 20% to the refugees. The aid given so far was completely based on humanitarian policy and it has been given regardless of any kind of political, linguistic and ethnic affiliation. Of course from the beginning we were aware of the geographical differences of the inhabitants of Afghanistan which caused to the facilities of distributing the goods to be different. For example, it was easy to distribute the material to the places near the boundary of Pakistan. But since the areas of central, north and western Afghanistan are located far from the border, ACA put more pressure to convey the goods in those areas. Through experiments we learned that the distribution of materials can have positive as well as negative effects and it totally depend on the policy of distribution. In order to have an acceptable policy to best serve the Jihad of the people of Afghanistan we should first have a clear idea of the socio-economic and cultural relations of the society, the forces dominating the regions and the general orientation of these forces. It will be beyond the power for a small committee like ACA to have all this information. Therefore, in order to get good results from our activities and provide for ones who are entitled, we prefer to allocate our activities inside for the region of the Hazarajat due to some difficulties which these people are facing here."

The report goes on to say that ACA recognizes that the problems in the Hazarajat are quite different from those in other parts of Afghanistan. They are Shia and speak a dialect of Persian and the base of their political parties has been in Iran. This has brought them under the influence of the Iranian government and the Tudeh Party which has caused some problems among the Mujahideen in the Hazarajat. Historically the Hazara did not participate fully in the Afghan political process and many took jobs as laborers in Kabul or went to Iran or the Gulf States in search of work. The few Hazara refugees who came to Pakistan had language as well as other problems.

About 2 years ago the ACA set up 6 basic health clinics and a few sub-clinics in the Hazarajat. Last year a clinic was opened in Jaghori but it was attacked by Iran-oriented groups after 3 months and closed. Recently, however, all factions in the area have requested that the clinic be reopened and ACA is ready to send a doctor back as soon as possible. ACA also hopes to train para-medics for the Hazarajat & to establish an 8-bed hospital in Quetta (they have a clinic in Quetta now) to provide care for patients who cannot be treated inside Afghanistan. The group has received some help so far from the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, Americares and an Italian Committee.

The proposed budget for the hospital is as follows (Pakistani Rupees):

Opening expenses:	Monthly expenses:
Furnishings - 10,000	2 doctors 8,000
Medical equipment - 15,000	2 nurses 3,000
<u>25,000</u>	pharmacist 1,500
	servant 600
	cook 800
	<u>16,900/month</u>

ACA is also seeking 15,000 Pakistani Rupees to set up a hostel for Hazara who come to Pakistan for supplies, etc., to take back to the Hazarajat. Most Hazaras do not like to stay in the refugee camps because of the language, religious and political differences and because they are poor they find staying in Pakistan, even temporarily, difficult.

In Peshawar the ACA has an office with 1 organizer, 2 typists & 1 PR liaison person. On the premises is a clinic having one room for ladies & 1 for men. The staff consists of 1 doctor, 1 female nurse and another nurse, 1 helper. They also have a part-time dentist. The office also serves as a hostel, primarily for those who come for para-medical training. ACA also provides English language training for the young.

Other ACA projects will be described in the next issue.

SURVEY OF EXISTING IN-PATIENT CLINICAL FACILITIES FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN THE NWFP

The following report was prepared by Dr. John W. Hennessey, Medical Director of the International Rescue Committee/Pakistan, and Dr. Mohammad Nazir, Surgical Assistant at the ICRC Hospital in Peshawar, in September, 1983.

There are approximately 290 refugee tented villages (RTVs) scattered throughout tribal and settled areas of the NWFP most of which have ambulatory clinics of varying quality and frequency of visits per week. Most are staffed by Pakistani physicians although Afghans also participate. Virtually all the clinics are funded by UNHCR through the Government of Pakistan (GOP). The remainder of these Basic Health Units (BHUs) are financed by International and host national voluntary agencies also employing local professionals. In 1983 the GOP, UNHCR and WHO began stressing the necessity of providing primary health care in addition to the continuation of curative services. Without the government's success in providing the 3 essential requirements for refugees - food, water & shelter - primary health care would not have been possible.

There are 2 University Hospitals in the NWFP: Khyber & Lady Reading in Peshawar. These large facilities, already at maximum capacity before the influx of Afghan refugees, are struggling to maintain one standard of care for all, regardless of national origin, for the municipality of Peshawar whose population has doubled in 10 years to 1.5 million people. Major clinical problems among the refugees there are infectious diseases including tb and malaria, malnutrition in the young, secondary to chronic dysentery and poor feeding habits; degenerative diseases such as cataracts; old, healed civilian war injuries requiring rehabilitative and reconstructive surgery.

Other hospitals, located in the 5 administrative divisions (Peshawar, Hazara, Malakand, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan) of the province, in spite of their limited resources, are also available to the refugees. The illnesses are similar to those stated above. These institutions are also over-burdened. About 2 million refugees reside in the NWFP. Hospitals in Peshawar City falling into this category are the following:

- 1) ICRC (Int'l Comm. of the Red Cross) Hospital caring only for the acutely war injured. This facility has 2 operating rooms, 90 beds & an attached rehabilitation center which has 50 beds. Both units are always full. While the ICRC Hospital will somehow accept all arrivals (even if it means setting up tents outside), the rehabilitation unit is unable to accept the increasing number of those with post-traumatic deformities requiring prolonged therapy. The limit here is 50 patients at a time.
- 2) Afghan Surgical Hospital. This institution is a private voluntary hospital providing acute & chronic services for wounded Mujahideen. The bed capacity is 40 - 50 and it functions well.
- 3) Shaheed Doctor Abdul Shaheed Hospital. This facility has 100 beds (60 surgical & 40 medical) and provides services for both refugees (Mujahideen) & Mujahideen. It, too, is always full and is succeeding.
- 4) Shaheed Doctor Omar Hospital. This hospital has 50 Mujahideen beds & performs some surgery but most often receives post operative, convalescing patients from the over-flowing University, ICRC & Afghan Surgical Hospitals.
- 5) Avicenna Balkhi Hospital. This institution does not yet have surgical capability although it is trying to move in that direction, but encountering difficulties. It is essentially an in-patient BHU with about 30 beds.
- 6) Afghan Female Surgical Hospital. This new facility was opened because of the increasing numbers of civilian female war wounded arriving from Afghanistan. Medical & gynecological services are offered here.

- 7) Mission Hospital. This facility has a fairly good ophthalmological service and it is in this area that it assists refugees.
- 8) There is a hospital under construction by the Kuwait Red Crescent Society for pediatric and obstetrical patients. It will probably open in 1984. Bed capacity has not yet been fixed.

The above mentioned hospitals (and others as well) and BHUs are doing their best to meet their responsibilities to the 2m refugees in the NWFP. Some serve only Afghans, others are able to welcome both Afghans & Pakistanis while some others provide services to Afghans belonging to a particular fraternal association. The quality of services rendered is uneven (especially at facilities distant from the large urban centers) for a variety of reasons. The major clinical gaps involve 3 groups of refugees.

- 1) Wounded civilians & Mujahideen with old untreated injuries & those whose treatment in Afghanistan was incomplete or incompetent. Because only 300-500 physicians are left inside Afghanistan, the only functioning hospitals are in Kabul & a handful of provinces & priority here is given to Afghans who are part of the new ruling class & those in the Afghan army. Mujahideen rarely survive hospitalization & facilities have virtually vanished for the vast majority of civilians who cannot & will not accept the new reality and are, therefore, outside those categories.
- 2) Newly injured war wounded who were fortunate enough to reach Peshawar from Miran Shah, Parachinar, Bajaur, Wana & Chitral but who receive less than optimal treatment in some cases because of insufficient resources available. Some institutions have beds but no trained personnel or critical care facilities such as emergency and functioning operating rooms. Other hospitals (such as Khyber) do have the experts but these individuals are limited and over-worked. Even the best institution for war-wounded - the ICRC Hospital - recognizes its own limitations. For example, because it is essentially a "field hospital" (in a solid brick and concrete structure with air conditioning, running water, etc.,) receiving patients with severe post-traumatic infections, the type of operations carried out are limited in scope with little opportunity to use modern prosthetic devices such as femoral rods and a greater variety of bone plates. To do otherwise at the ICRC Hospital would invite disaster. The infection rate there would certainly increase. Post treatment disabilities are therefore going to be greater than usual. There does not exist a suitable long-term, rehabilitative surgical hospital which can comprehensively care for all those who, while ready for discharge from ICRC & other hospitals, nevertheless, are not optimally rehabilitated. The opportunity to carry out elective reconstructive procedures for these people is lacking at the present time.
- 3) Afghans living both in Pakistan and Afghanistan with serious non-war-related illnesses & injuries who reach Peshawar but are unable to receive proper attention because of overcrowded facilities. All Pakistani Government hospitals are open to Afghans & it is possible that professional care for the host national community has been compromised because of the overwhelming Afghan presence (in some communities they are the majority). While the people of the NWFP have been extraordinarily generous, it is only human that some day their patience will falter & resentment might begin.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon this brief analysis there are some unmet needs that the international voluntary agencies might address. The major need is for a civilian hospital providing comprehensive care in particular problem areas such as

- 1) Orthopedics. Specific clinical problems are large bone defects (fracture non-union, pseudoarthrosis) in the extremities, severe post traumatic osteomyelitis (gun-shot injuries), malunion of fractures and insufficient use of prosthetic devices for long bones together with a complete lack of joint prostheses.
- 2) Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. Major problems are burn contractures of hands & feet, maxillo-facial injuries & other deformities, & bed sores.

3) General Surgery. The problems in this area are more difficult to characterize but they include large goiters (especially in women), renal & bladder stones, typhoid perforations & other intestinal obstructions, inguinal hernias & prostatism.

SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

A small 100-bed surgical hospital is proposed to address the above needs. Two operating rooms will be necessary and at least half the beds should be orthopedic ones.

Because of limited post graduate training opportunities in Pakistan or Afghanistan, there must be heavy expartite participation initially with the primary responsibility of teaching local physicians and nurses (both Pakistani & Afghan). Teaching must be intensive and take place in operating rooms & wards.

A structured training program with annual progression of the trainee to greater responsibilities must be established. This will insure that the expartite participation will be reduced as the local staff becomes trained & that there will be left behind for the people a facility totally staffed by host national & refugee physicians and nurses.

AMERICARES - Cont. from p. 19

This effort of Americares for Afghans is a continuing one. We have just received new requests to cover medical needs forecast for the coming year and have begun collecting for another major shipment in February. Any friend of Afghanistan who might have information on contacts about suppliers of medicines, as well as anyone with cash contributions for this project, should contact Teresa Tarnowski (203-966-5195) or Ralph Magnus (office: 408-646-2521, home: 408-373-3889).

RECIPE

Aziza Reshad is preparing an Afghan cookbook. One of her recipes follows:

Sweet & Sour Turnip

4 medium turnips, quartered
2 cloves of garlic, minced
1 medium onion, finely chopped
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. ginger
salt to taste
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of oil
2 Tbsp. vinegar
1 Tbsp. sugar

Heat the oil & saute the onion until it is beige
Add salt & $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water
Stir until the onion is soft
Add garlic, ginger & turnips & fry for five minutes
Add sugar & vinegar
Turn heat to low and cook until turnip is done

Serve with rice

Dispensary - IN PAKISTAN



CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, PROGRAMS & OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

There were two panels on Afghanistan at the 17th annual MESA meeting held in Chicago November 3-6: "The Status & Significance of the Crisis in Afghanistan" chaired by Robert Canfield & Nazif Shahrani, and "Regional Perspectives of the Conflict in Afghanistan" chaired by Tom Gouttierre. This was the first part of a panel that was continued at the Univ. of Wisconsin's 12 Annual South Asian Conference held at Madison, WI, from November 4-6.

Papers presented at the Int'l. Conference on Afghan Alternatives, held at the Monterey Inst. of Int'l. Studies November 15-18, were by Jiri Valenta, Eden Naby, Harmon Kirby, Marvin Weinbaum, Tom Gouttierre & Brigadier (Ret.) Noor A Husain. A conference report will be published.

Topics discussed at the National Forum on Afghanistan, held at the US State Dept. on December 12 - 13, were "Afghanistan in the 4th Year of Soviet Occupation," "Afghanistan on the Evening News," "Post-Soviet Afghanistan: Reconstruction & Restored Stability," "Afghanistan: The Resistance in the 4th Year" & "A Post-Soviet Afghanistan." The Conference was co-sponsored by the State Dept. & the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Iftikhar Malik, Prof. of History at Quaid-i-Azam Univ. in Islamabad presented an illustrated lecture on "Fabulous Kafiristan: A Venture into Changing Central Asia" at Columbia Univ. on December 7. Also at Columbia, Bhabani Sen Gupta spoke on 11/21 on "Changes in South Asia after the Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan."

The Afghanistan Forum co-sponsored a program by Dr. S.B. Majrooh, Director of the Afghan Information Centre, with the Southeast Asian Circle in New York City on October 18.

"The Nationality Problem in Afghanistan Before & After Invasion" was one of the topics at a Wisconsin Conference on Identity Problems in Central Asia & Teaching Programs, held Nov. 18 - 19 at Madison.

The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour carried a segment on Afghanistan on 11/17. Films from Kabul were shown and S.B. Majrooh & Eqbal Ahmad were interviewed.

An undocumented rumor has it that all VOA broadcasts in Pushto & Dari are being jammed. However the broadcasts are being increased from 1 hr. to 1½ hrs.

A Symposium on Refugees was held in Geneva on November 4, 5 & 6. The meeting was sponsored by the Bureau International Afghanistan (BIA, 24 rue de Chaligny, 75012, Paris.) The group called for educational measures to preserve Afghan culture, stressed the needs of the "internal refugees" and recommended that international attention be focused on these people, and decided to create an international commission of humanitarian "inquest" to study the refugee's problems.

Regarding "internal refugees", the Afghanistan Jihad of 3/21/83 states: "The most difficult & miserable condition is that of the internal refugees. They include those whose villages & houses have been razed to soil by Russian bombardment... & have been living in the mountains & under the tents in the deserts... In northern & central areas of Afghanistan the internal refugees are numerous. They need food, cloth & medicine & nobody has helped them so far."

M.S. Noorzoy presented a paper on "Economic Transportation of Afghanistan since the Soviet Invasion" at the annual meeting of the Middle East Economic Assn. in San Francisco, December 28-30.

The Swiss Association of the Friends of Afghanistan held a meeting on October 15 in Lausanne. Also participating were AFRANE, La Guilde de Raid (Paris), Solidarite Afghanistan Belgique & the Association Luxembourgeoise pour l'Afghanistan.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"Getting Away with Murder" by Marvin Stone in the September READER'S DIGEST. (Condensed from US News & World Report 6/20)

"The Soviet Union and Afghanistan" by Alvin Z. Rubinstein in CURRENT HISTORY, October 1983. Alvin Rubinstein is also the editor of "THE GREAT GAME: RIVALRY IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND SOUTH ASIA" published by Praeger in 1983. \$27.95.

"Afghan Elite Forces - Mujahideen Unite to Train Crack Troops" by Mark Warman in SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, December 1983.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY TODAY, a selection of current articles from the Soviet press, is available from The Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, Ohio 43212. The 150-page publication is \$12 (includes postage & handling). Part VII concerns Afghanistan & includes: "December 1979 Introduction of 'Limited Contingent' of Soviet Troops," "Brezhnev Conditions for Soviet Withdrawal," "Reports on Afghan, Soviet Troops in the Field," "US, Chinese Sabotage."

"Pakistan & Afghanistan" by Anthony Hyman is in MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL, No. 204, 8 July 1983. The 1/7/83 issue of the same publication contains an article on "The Soviets & Afghanistan." The 11/12/82 issue has an article by Jamal Rashid on "Afghan Refugees."

RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD OF ISLAM, published in 1983 by Tel Aviv University, contains the proceedings of a colloquium held at that university in 1979. It contains an article by C.E. Bosworth on "Gehād in Afghanistan & Muslim India."

SOVIET INTENTIONS & AMERICAN OPTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST by Binson Lee Graham is #82-3 in the monograph series of the National Defense University, Washington D.C.

A correction to Vol. XI, No. 4 under Mujahideen Publications on p. 28: THE AFGHANISTAN JEHAD is published by the Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mujahideen, P.O. Box 497, Peshawar, Pakistan. The editor is Sayd Hussein Waisy. Each issue has about 50 pages, some in full color. The subscription is \$120/year [as we reported] and payment can be sent to Acct. # 365, Habib Bank Ltd., Peshawar, Sadar. Pakistan.

"In Afghanistan's Shadow" by Arthur Ross appeared in the Autumn '82 (Vol. 5, #4) issue of the WASHINGTON QUARTERLY.

"Disputes in a Court of Sharia, Kunar Valley, Afghanistan, 1885-1890" by Ashraf Ghani in the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MIDDLE EAST STUDIES, Vol 15, #3, August 1983.

"The Technological Elements in the Poets of Central Asia & Khurasān" by Kamal Muhammad Habib in HAMDARD ISLAMICUS, Vol. 5, #2, Summer 1982.

"Standoff in Afghanistan" by Lewis M. Simons in THE NEW REPUBLIC, #s 3,526 & 3,527, August 16 & 23, 1982.

"On Guerrilla Paths in Afghanistan" by Eugene Reiser in SWISS REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS, Vol. XXXII, #10, 1/83; "From the Journals of a Soviet Captive in Afghanistan" by Mikhail Nazarov in the same journal, Vol. XXXII, #2, 3/83.

"Kemalism: Its Influences on Iran & Afghanistan: by Amin Saikal in the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TURKISH STUDIES, Vol. 2, #2, Winter 81-82.

"The Afghan Land Reform of 1979" by Erwin Grotzbach in ORIENT (German Journal for Politics & Economics of the Middle East), September 1982.

"The Expulsion from Herat - 1856-1859" by Azaria Levy in PE'AMIN (Studies in the Cultural History of Oriental Jewry), #14, 1982.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

TRANSNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES (Case Postale 161, 1211 Geneva 16, Switzerland), an independent journal of world concerns, devoted its 1st 1983 issue to Afghanistan: Proposals for Peace.

CONFERENCE ON THE STUDY OF CENTRAL ASIA: March 10-11, 1983, edited by David Nalle, Woodrow Wilson Int'l. Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D.C. Sept. 1983. This is a report of a conference sponsored by the Wilson Center, the Kennan Institute, the Middle East Institute & the Washington Center of The Asia Society.

AFGHANISTAN: THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE SOVIET INVASION by Mir A.F. Siddiq, Papers on Contemporary Central Asia, #1, Research Inst. for Inner Asian Studies, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Nov. 1983.

The December '83 issue of THE JOURNAL OF CONFLICT (published in Switzerland) will contain an article on Afghanistan by Pierre Allan (Univ. of Lausanne) and Albert Stahel (Univ. of Zurich).

TOPIC, a publication of the World Press Institute, Macalester College, (1600 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55105) in its October issue has an article "The Afghanistan War - A Challenge to a Newsmen" subtitled "Don't Believe Everything You Hear in Peshawar" by Shahid ur-Rahman, a correspondent for the Rawalpindi Morning News.

Olivier Roy wrote 3 articles on his latest visit to Afghanistan for LE MONDE. They appeared on 11/15, 16 & 17. Selections from them were scheduled to appear in the NYT on 12/27.

"Report from Afghanistan" by Claude Malhuret in FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Winter 1983/84.

THE CONFLICT OF TIME AND STATE IN IRAN & AFGHANISTAN, Richard Tapper, ed. London, St. Martin's Press, 1983, contains articles based on papers delivered at a Social Science Research Council Conference at SOAS in London in 1979.

A special issue of FOLK, Journal of the Danish National Museum, 1983, has 5 articles on marriage strategies among Pakhtun, Hazara, and Pashai.

AFGHANISTAN: FOUR YEARS OF OCCUPATION, Special Report #112 from the US Dept. of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C., December 1983.

THE SIX STRATEGIES IN THE SOVIETIZATION OF AFGHANISTAN by Nake Kamrany, Economic Inst. for Research & Education, Boulder, CO. (An article based on this publication appeared in the Pakistan Times of 9/27.)

THE MUSICAL ASPECTS OF THE GORGHOLI EPIC OF AFGHANISTAN by Lorraine Sakata, published by Basinyay in Yuksekokulu Basimevi-Ankara, 1983.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS: A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE, Westview Press, 1983, contains an article by John Shroder on "The USSR & Afghanistan Mineral Resources."

(Thanks to the Afghan Studies Assn. for information on the previous 3 entries.)

"Afghanistan: Inside a Soviet War Zone," a series of articles in the WASHINGTON POST by William Branigin on 10/16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 & 22.

THE SOVIET OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN by John Fullerton, HK, South China Morning Post, 1983. \$10.00. An extract appeared in Hong Kong's Asia Magazine on 9/25. (See p. 34)

The November Freedom House MEMO: TO MEMBERS contained a reprint of "Inside Afghanistan: War of Innocents" by Ludmilla Thorne. The article first appeared in the WALL STREET JOURNAL on 9/21. The same issue has a summary of a Freedom House press conference with S.B. Majrooh.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN, a pamphlet issued by the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees, Government of Pakistan, August 1983.

"Sino-Afghan Relations 1949-1978 by Yaacov Vertzberger in the JOURNAL OF SOUTH ASIAN & MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES, Vol. VI, #3, Spring 1983; in the same issue: "Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan: A Response from Pakistan" by Akbar S. Ahmed.

"Afghanistan, Palestine & Islamic Solidarity" by Habib Chatty in THE MIDDLE EAST, #99, January 1983; also an item called "Afghan Refugees: A Gun-running 'Mafia'" in the May 1983 issue (#102).

"Acculturation in Afghan Turkestan: Pashtun & Uzbek Women" by Nancy Tapper in ASIAN AFFAIRS, the Journal of the Royal Society for Asian Affairs, Vol. XIV, Part 1, February, 1983.

Some recent articles in the French publication JEUNE AFRIQUE are "L'Afghanistan - trois ans apres: cinq questions et quelques responses" by Marcel Peju (#1151, 1/26/82); "Afghanistan Une Mediation de l'ONU" also by Marcel Peju (#1158, 3/16/83).

THE AFGHAN CONNECTION: THE EXTRA-ORDINARY ADVENTURES OF MAJOR ELDRED POTTINGER by George Pottinger. Edinburgh, Scottish Academic Press, 1983. 239 pp., \$20.

THE GREAT POWER TRIANGLE AND ASIAN SECURITY, edited by Raju G.C. Thomas. Lexington Books, 1983. 200 pp., \$22.95. The article on Afghanistan is by Lawrence Ziring.

MUSIC IN THE MIND: THE CONCEPTS OF MUSIC AND MUSICIAN IN AFGHANISTAN by Lorraine Sakata, Kent State University Press, (Kent, Ohio 44242), 1982. 0-87338-287-0. 264 pp., illus, app. notes, biblio., index. \$32.50. A set of 2 cassettes (4 sides) of the Afghan music discussed in the book is available at \$10 per set. The book is based on Ms. Sakata's research in Herat, Badakhshan, Urozgan, the Wakhan & Kabul in 1966-67 & 1971-73. (Add \$1.00 for postage & handling.)

Continued on p. 33

OBOZRENIE (the Analytical Journal of the Newspaper Russkoi Mysli [Russian Thought]): Nezavoevanniji Afghanistan #6, Sept. 1983. This is a journal published in Russian (with French & English summaries) in Paris but edited in this country by Alexander Nekrich of the Russian Research Center, Harvard University. Numbers 6 (9/83) & 7 (11/83) are devoted to Afghanistan and issues related to Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Issues are available at \$3 each from A. Nekrich, 505 Pleasant Street, Belmont, MA 02178. The following articles appear in issue #6:

Mikhail Volodarsky. Russians in Afghanistan.

In 1835, the Afghan emir Dost Mukhammed turned to Russia for help in his attempt to create an anti-British coalition in Central Asia. Participation in such a coalition gave Russia a unique opportunity to become involved in Afghan affairs. In this article, the author recounts the story of the Vitkevich mission which, on instructions from the Russian government, proposed an alliance to the Afghan emir. The tragic fate of Vitkevich is also discussed.

Donald Carlisle. Soviet Bukhara: Moscow's Model for Afghanistan?

Many Western researchers compare the Soviet's war in Afghanistan with the American war in Vietnam. In this article, a different historical parallel is drawn: the destruction of the Bukharan emirate in the 1920's and the establishment of Soviet power there by force of arms and with the support of local political factions. The author also discusses the future prospects of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Undeclared Afghanistan.

The first part of this editorial documentary essay concerning events in Afghanistan consists of a brief account of the history of the country, and casts light on the nature of Russian-Afghan and Soviet-Afghan relations. It elucidates the most important reasons for the April 1978 revolution and clarifies the events which led to the Soviet invasion in December 1979. The second part of the essay, which will be published

in *Obozrenie* No 7, discusses the Afghan resistance movement, the condition of Soviet occupation forces and the morale of the new conquerors.

Mikhail Heller. The Soviet Colonial Novel.

The expansion of the Soviet empire has resurrected the genre of the colonial novel in Soviet literature. A typical example of this genre is the work of Aleksandr Prokhanov, who extols the "brotherly help" of the Soviet people to the countries of Asia.

What does the Soviet press write about Afghanistan?

A survey of articles from *Literaturnaya Gazeta* and *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, devoted to the situation in Afghanistan and addressed partly to future soldiers who will have to fight in that country.

Documents. I. The Basmachi Front.

Soviet propaganda calls the Afghan resistance fighters by the half-forgotten name — "Basmachi". Excerpts from the article "The Basmachi Front", published in 1920 by *Life of the Nationalities* (an organ of the People's Commissariat of Nationality Affairs), appears in this issue of *Obozrenie*. In his commentary, Boris Rumer identifies the author, V.V. Kuibyshev (the article was written under the initials V. K.) and draws an analogy between the Soviet policies of the '20's in Turkestan and recent events in Afghanistan.

Documents. II. Appeal of the Committee for the Rescue of Soviet Prisoners in Afghanistan (SPARC).

Contributed by Eden Naby

BOOK REVIEWS

AFGHANISTAN AND THE SOVIET UNION, Henry S. Bradsher, Durham, NC: Duke University Press Policy Studies, 1983.

One consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has been the increased Western attention to that country and the surrounding areas. Afghanistan, which formerly attracted little academic, political or press attention, has since become the subject of many books, monographs and articles. Many more are likely to follow. Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is, in my opinion, the best book published on the subject so far. Henry Bradsher presents a comprehensive and well-researched analysis of Afghan-Soviet and Afghan-American relations and of the factors that are likely to have contributed to the Soviet invasion in December 1979. He also offers interesting, if not universally accepted, observations about prospects for Afghanistan.

A major contribution of this book is that the author was able to gain access to newly declassified material and thus provide more recent documentation on American policy towards Afghanistan as it affected the relative balance of interest between the superpowers there than was available before. It has been known for some time, through such sources as Foreign Relations of the U.S., that the Afghans had looked to Washington for support in the late 1940s and early 1950s but had met with a cool response. The US establishment believed that Afghanistan had little or no strategic importance for the US. Besides, Washington mistakenly believed that its own lack of interest in that country had its counterpart in the Soviet Union. Once the Afghans received and accepted Soviet offers of arms, Washington increased its economic assistance to that country. However, over time US interest once again flagged; Soviet involvement increased while US assistance declined, especially after the 1960s. Bradsher has resumed where many left off. He has managed to get important American government documents declassified which deal with Afghanistan in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s - documents which illustrate that in the 1970s, as in the early 1950s, Americans perceived little of importance at stake for them in Afghanistan and that the notion of a "Great Game," which had affected British and Russian rivalry in this region in the 19th and early 20th centuries, was forgotten. A particularly telling quote from a policy review document by the American Embassy in Kabul in 1971, reproduced by Bradsher (pp. 52-53), illustrates this point:

"For the U.S., Afghanistan has at present limited direct interest; it is not an important trading partner; it is not an access route for U.S. trade with others; it is not presently as far as is known a source of oil or scarce strategic metals nor does it appear likely that it will become so; there are no treaty ties or defense commitments; and Afghanistan does not provide us with significant defense, intelligence or science facilities." (Emphasis in the original.)

Washington persistently did not take the Soviet threat to Afghanistan and the negative implication that Soviet machinations could pose for US interests in the surrounding region seriously. Soviet interest in Afghanistan, on the other hand, was persistent and the Communist takeover there in 1978 further increased their involvement and interest. At the time of the invasion, Moscow must have recognized that both the balance of interest in Afghanistan and the relevant balance of power there favored it and, therefore, the invasion was correctly regarded as a low-risk operation.

Bradsher analyzes competently the domestic Afghan political travails and their effects on Soviet-Afghan relations. Substantial attention is paid to the 1978 coup that brought the recently united People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA - made up of two groups: Khalq and Parcham) to power. Bradsher doubts that the pro-Soviet Communist PDPA commanded the coup, but instead emphasizes the relative independence of the military council in overthrowing the Daud regime. Of course, if command is defined only technically, he is right, but if it is more broadly defined, as it should be, there is enough evidence suggesting that the Communist groups, especially Khalq, had infiltrated the military, organized supporting groups within it, and ordered these supporters to carry out the coup. That the coup-makers functioned as an arm of the Party is also illustrated by the fact that they immediately turned over power to the Communist group. And that the military officers did not claim that they had carried out a coup for the PDPA in their first announcement after the takeover could be explained by uncertainty, especially while fighting among military units was continuing and the desire to avoid antagonizing other parties by appearing as a nationalist group transcending party politics.

On the issue of the Soviet role in the 1978 coup, Bradsher takes the wise middle ground between those (including some former Afghan officers) who argue that the Soviets were directly involved in the success of the coup and those who believe that Moscow was as surprised as Washington by this event. Bradsher implies that Moscow probably knew about the coup but was not tactically involved in its execution. He bases his conclusion on Soviet training of Afghan officers, Moscow's role in bringing Parcham and Khalq together and Brezhnev's hostility to Daud. Karmal himself has admitted that the Soviets wanted a "revolution" against Daud and a recent KGB defector, Vladimir Kuzichkin, has revealed that prior to the coup, the PDPA sought Soviet advice (Time, 11/22/82).

However, while the extent of a Soviet role in the coup itself is controversial, the substantial increase of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan after the coup is not. Bradsher provides a useful description of this development even before the invasion, concluding that:

"No significant decision was made, no important order issued in either civilian ministries in Kabul or the Afghan armed forces without the clearance of Soviet advisers." (Page 117.)

Already in September 1979, there were 1500 Soviet civilian advisers, while the military ones were estimated at 3500-4000. The internal Afghan conflicts after the Communist takeover were accompanied by an increased Soviet role in the country. The problems were many. Parcham and Khalq went after each other, resulting in the latter's victory, and the regime also ran into difficulties with other groups. Bradsher follows the view of many analysts in concluding that the Khalqis did not appreciate the realities of Afghanistan and alienated the population with a program that was much too radical and incoherent. The system's corruption and lack of discipline in the party further antagonized critics. As the regime ran into even greater difficulty, it became more dependent on the Soviets and more repressive, further fueling opposition. Bradsher sees many similarities between increased American involvement in Vietnam in the late 1960s and the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan.

The Soviet invasion came after Moscow's other attempts at salvaging the deteriorating situation had failed. Bradsher argues that besides domestic Afghan factors, other variables influencing Moscow's decision to invade its southern neighbor included the "correlation of forces" (to use standard Soviet jargon), which by the 1970s had

The following is taken from a paper by Seyed Qassem Reshtia which was presented at the International Conference on Afghan Alternatives held at the Monterey Institute of International Studies from 11/15-18.

...the Afghans have already taken a significant step towards the integration & unification of the different movements of the resistance by forming a broad-based National United Front.

The initiative was taken recently by Mohammad Zahir Shah, the former King of Afghanistan (1933-1973), who launched last July an urgent appeal to the Afghan people as a whole, inviting them to join hands in the creation of such a common front, which would bring together all existing elements of the resistance, inside & outside the country, regardless of their belonging to different religious sects, ethnic, tribal or linguistic groups.

The former King has, meanwhile, clarified in his declaration that he is not seeking any specific title or position for himself, nor the reestablishment of the monarchy in Afghanistan, his aim being to help his compatriots to unite in fighting more effectively against the invader. Fortunately, this appeal has produced a wide range of positive responses from different segments of the population both inside & outside Afghanistan.

Already one of the two main alliances of the Afghan Mujahidin established in Peshawar (better known in the West as the Nationalists or the Moderates), representing nearly 1/2 of the freedom-fighters' movement, has decided to participate actively in the implementation of this initiative. Several smaller groups, which are still outside the two major alliances, & many associations of the Afghans living in Europe & the United States, have also expressed their willingness to join the proposed united front. Only the alliance of the fundamentalists groups has adopted a negative stand, which can be interpreted rather as an attitude of "Wait & see," depending more upon the reaction of their own followers regarding the former monarch's latest appeal.

According to a Press communique issued after the first round of consultations among the representatives of different resistance movements already supporting the initiative, the first step towards the creation of a National United Front will consist of convening a Constituent Assembly, composed of the representatives of all provinces & regions of Afghanistan, as well as a proportionate number representing the Afghan refugees & different politico-military organizations of the resistance in Pakistan & Iran.

It is expected that this Assembly, which will bring together at least two to three hundred Afghans belonging to every class & every shade of Afghan opinion, will be held at a suitable place in Asia or Europe as soon as the arrangements are completed. Its main task will be to lay down the framework of the National United Front of Afghanistan, the election among its members of a permanent consultative body, & an executive council with military, logistic, political and publicity organs. In other words, a central organization would be set up, representing the Afghan resistance.

It is perhaps too early to assess the extent of the impact of this new initiative upon the course of events inside & outside Afghanistan, but, judging from the recent unprecedented intensification of combat throughout the country, & the increased boldness of the attacks, the daring assaults of the freedom-fighters on the enemy in different fronts, including Kabul, one can conclude that the appeal of the former monarch has already found a positive echo among the Afghans inside & outside Afghanistan...

Even older than yesterday

A CASE of *deja vu*. Yesterday it was Pittsburgh police, puzzled by a loony who looked 30 yet claimed to be 81. Now we hear of police in Copenhagen being baffled by an Afghan who arrived with false papers and claimed to be 374 years old; again, he didn't look a day over 30. Interrogation was complicated by the fact that the man spoke only Pushtu, the Pathan language. An interpreter called in did little to help matters: he spoke fluent Pushtu but couldn't understand a word of Danish. "We think he is asking for political asylum," a spokesman said.

BANGKOK POST N.D.

EXTERNAL SERVICES OF RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Language	GMT	Frequency (KHz)	Meter Bands	
Pashtu-Baluchi	02:00—03:30	4450 (67.4) 15255 (19.6) 80 (16.9) 6230 (49)	177	5. De Watan Ghag 14:30—16:30 4450 (67.4) 17780 (16.8) 15255 (19.6) 6230 (49)
English I	09:30—10:30	4450 (67.4) 15255 (19.6) 60 (13.9) 6230 (49)	214	6. Russian 16:30—17:30 11805 (25)
Urdu	12:30—13:30	4450 (67.4) 17780 (16.8) 55 (19.6)	152	7. Arabic 17:00—17:30 11825 (25.36) 15470 (19.39) 15077 (19.8)
	13:30—14:30	4450 (67.4) 17780 (16.8) 55 (19.6) 6230 (49)	152	8. Pashtu-Dari 17:30—18:30 9665 (31.03) 11960 (25.08) 15077 (19.8)
				9. German 18:30—19:00 9665 (31.03) 11960 (25.08) 15077 (19.8)
Pashtu-Baluchi	14:30—15:30	648 (462) 3965 (75.6) (63.29) 657 (456) 7200 (41) 1278 (235)	4740	10. English II 19:00—19:30 9665 (31.03) 11960 (25.08) 15077 (19.8)
				11. French 19:30—20:00 15077 (19) 7200 (41)

changed in Moscow's favor. The Soviets had developed greater self-confidence in themselves and had become more assertive in foreign policy. Moscow's military buildup had increased its power projection capability. Its involvement in Angola, the Horn of Africa and South Yemen, and the US failure to respond to these moves, increased Moscow's appetite for more foreign "adventures" (page 146). Bradsher characterizes US warnings against a Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as "ineffectively vague" (page 151).

Once in Afghanistan, as is well known, the Soviets got rid of Hafizullah Amin and imposed the Parcham-dominated Karmal government. The opposition to local Communist rule was transformed into a war against the Soviet occupation, gaining greater legitimacy and vitality. Almost four years after the invasion, this effort continues.

Bradsher is not alone in using the Vietnam comparison; however, he departs from the usual employment of this analogy in his predicted outcome. He sees a "bleak" future for Afghanistan (page 240) and believes that Moscow will stay however long is necessary, and make any effort needed to ensure a permanent place for Afghanistan within the Soviet bloc. He dismisses proposals calling for Finlandization or the application of the Austrian model as unrealistic and unworkable, and gives several reasons for Moscow's desire for maximum control of Afghanistan's geographic contiguity: prestige, Communist solidarity and the absence of a real indication that they feel they have made a mistake in Afghanistan.

While there is support for Bradsher's position, his prediction of inevitable Soviet victory in Afghanistan might be somewhat premature. It is possible that Moscow might become more willing to accept a compromise on Afghanistan should the Afghan resistance continue to grow and international pressure against the Soviets continue. Afghanistan presents the Soviets with benefits and costs. On the cost side, it could become a major Soviet vulnerability if significant resistance is sustained over time. Not only could it be militarily and economically costly, it could also take a political toll, especially in Moscow's relations with Muslim countries. Besides military resistance, diplomatic pressures could also be used to persuade Moscow to change its conditions and accept a political solution that satisfies its military concerns while upholding the right of the Afghans to determine their own political system.

Moscow might well reject such a solution now. However, it might change its mind if it believes that time is not on its side. This can happen if the resistance maintains its effectiveness and international support of the Afghans does not decline.

Zalmay Khalilzad
Columbia University

AFGHANISTAN'S TWO PARTY COMMUNISM - PARCHAM AND KHALQ, Anthony Arnold, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, 1983.

Most books written on Afghanistan since the Soviet invasion have had a broad focus, surveying the country's domestic and foreign relations. Anthony Arnold's book has a narrower purpose: to focus on the role played by the two pro-Soviet Communist factions, Parcham and Khalq, that have alternately ruled Afghanistan since 1978. Arnold, who was an intelligence officer for the United States (and was based in Afghanistan, although the book does not specify during which period), has produced a short book with many useful attributes:

First, the book (pp. 137-206) contains 6 appendices, of which the first three are important documents of the pro-Soviet Communist group previously unavailable in the West. Appendix A reproduces the platform of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). The party was established in 1965 and later split into various factions, the most important of which have been Parcham and Khalq. Appendix B is the constitution of the PDPA as adopted at the party's founding Congress in 1965. Appendix C is a document written by Khalqis on the establishment of the Marxist-Leninist Party in Afghanistan. These three appendices demonstrate that the PDPA was, and saw itself as, the Communist Party of Afghanistan. This is important because at the time of the 1978 coup, there was considerable confusion in the West in government and academic circles about the ideological identity of the coup makers. These documents were provided to Arnold by the US State Department. Apparently Washington itself did not acquire the documents in Appendices B and C until after the coup.

Second, Arnold provides a good description of the conflicts between the five main factions of the Afghan Communist Party. He asserts that the party contained the seeds of its future schism from the beginning. He attributes the differences between Khalq and Parcham to the backgrounds and personality conflicts of their leaders. Noor Moh'd Taraki, who led the Khalqis, came from a poor Pashtun background. Babrak Karmal, the Parchami leader, the son of a general in the Afghan armed forces, was from the establishment. There were other and more significant differences. In terms of membership, Khalq has more support among older intellectuals, rural educators and rural Baluch and Pashtun students studying in Kabul's boarding schools. Parchamis, on the other hand, found most of their support in urban areas, among day students in Kabul's high schools and among university students from Kabul. Parcham also sought members among civil servants and military officers. Khalq initially attributed secondary importance to the military but in the mid-1970s began energetically pursuing a policy of recruitment in that institution. Both groups paid some members for joining the party and working for it. Where did the two groups get the funding for this and other efforts? Arnold does not answer this question. At the ideological level, Arnold believes that Khalq was more radical than Parcham, with Parcham resorting to more tactical steps such as concealing the Communist orientation of their organization (p. 34).

A third area that Arnold focuses on is this question of the tactics of the two groups. Under the monarchy both Khalq and Parcham participated in the parliament without believing in the process. Both tried to conceal their Marxist-Leninist ideology, Parcham more so than Khalq. Parcham projected itself to be a reformist party, a kind of "loyal opposition" (p. 40). Parcham used the conflicts within the royal family and sought close relations with Daud, King Zahir Shah's cousin and rival, to protect itself against the government. It infiltrated the armed forces and in 1973 helped Daud carry out a coup against the monarchy. Initially, Daud allowed Parcham substantial political freedom and shared power with them, but later he moved against them. Arnold does not provide a detailed discussion of the break but this is not a very serious deficiency since enough literature is available already on this question. The Khalqis, too, were willing to collaborate with Daud but Parchamis kept them away and probably Daud himself was not forthcoming. Khalq itself subsequently sought to increase its influence in the armed forces with an eye to carrying out a coup of its own. Already in 1976, according to the Khalqis, they were in a position to carry out such a coup. They also claim that before the April 1978 coup was carried out, they had held 10 coup rehearsals (p. 50) and had designated the occurrence of certain events as a trigger for coup action. Although they had planned to carry out the coup in August 1978, the arrest of the party leaders by Daud triggered action in April. All of this illustrates that the coup was not "accidental," except to the degree that most coups are dependent on circumstances and tactics.

A fourth important question dealt with by Arnold is the role of the Soviet Union in the Khalq/Parcham conflict. Here Arnold can only reproduce what has generally been known. He argues that the Soviets probably encouraged the 1977 unity of Parcham and Khalq and believes that Moscow probably encouraged them to carry out the 1978 coup. On the question of active Soviet participation in the coup, as charged by some Afghans including some military officers on active duty at the time, Arnold believes that this must remain a matter for speculation and considerable doubt. Since the Soviets were unhappy with Daud and had close ties with the Afghan military and the Communists, it is unlikely that they were surprised by events. Karmal himself has admitted that "Russia wanted that there should be a revolution here."

As is well known, after sharing power for a short time, Khalq and Parcham reverted to their conflictual past and this resulted in the former's victory. Khalqi government increased the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. The reforms of the government and its forceful approach in dealing with its opponents led to increased opposition and growing dependence on Soviet backing. By the fall of 1979, 3-4000 Soviet civilian advisers were in the Afghan government directing Afghan affairs (p. 96). (This is a higher number than given in other works.) The number of military advisers had increased to 2500.

Arnold does not carry out a real analysis of Soviet motives for invading Afghanistan. He instead records what has been argued by many others, that with increased opposition to the government in Afghanistan, Moscow looked for ways to salvage the situation and avoid losing a regime friendly to itself. When other measures failed, it invaded the country. The author argues that the Soviets were taking preparatory steps along their common border as early as April 1979. Arnold fails to answer several important questions here. To what extent did the Soviets recognize Khalq's domestic program? Did Moscow advise against the program from the beginning? If so, why did the Khalqis reject Soviet advice? If the Soviet goal was merely to bring a change of leadership in Afghanistan, was the intervention by substantial forces necessary?

Arnold is more optimistic about the prospect for peace in Afghanistan than many others who write on the subject. He asserts that the Soviet commitment to Afghanistan is not as firm as is commonly assumed and believes instead that the invasion was "unquestionably a serious mistake and by now should have been recognized as such by Moscow." He does not provide any serious discussion for why he believes this. He correctly says that a Soviet withdrawal will improve superpower relations in this region. However, based on Soviet behavior so far, it is not obvious that the costs of the invasion have been great enough for Moscow to accept a political compromise consistent with Afghan sovereignty. Arnold's own arguments even at the internal Afghan level illustrate how unlikely it is for Moscow to leave Afghanistan in the near future. He believes that, should the Soviets withdraw, a Communist regime in Afghanistan will not survive and that Parcham and Khalq will become irrelevant, amounting to a total defeat of Soviet goals there. On the other hand, the Soviets cannot consolidate a Communist government without defeating the resistance. This seems to point to a continuation of the conflict in the short term. However, over the long term, a political solution cannot be ruled out.

Arnold has provided a useful reference for those interested in a brief history of the pro-Soviet Communist group in Afghanistan. Future authors on Khalq and Parcham would have to focus more on internal party conflicts, the choices faced by the leaders and the reasons for the actions taken.

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THE ISLAMIC THREAT TO THE SOVIET STATE, Alexandre Bennigsen and Marie Broxup, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1983. 170 pp. incl. index, selected bibliography, glossary, appendices.

Finally we have a manageable, highly-focused and readable textbook that can be unreservedly recommended for classroom and introductory reading about Soviet Muslims. The volume is reasonably priced, available and comes from leading authorities on the subject, Alexandre Bennigsen and his daughter.

The focus of the "essay" is the current problem of Soviet Islam in historical perspective with emphasis on the Golden Horde, the Russian conquest of Kozar, the Basmachis and the Shamil rebellion. The thesis of the volume may be capsulized as follows: that 1,000 years of Russo-Muslim conflict outweigh, in real effect, the 50 years of nationality policy now crumbling. Benningsen and Broxup do not mince words nor lose sight of their central thesis as they unravel and organize a millennia of historical events ranging from military conquest, suppression, genocide, co-option and uneasy truce. Often to cut through mountains of facts and theories they present material in expanded outline form and are satisfied to allow charts to explain statistical data. The 152-page text is unencumbered by footnotes, assuming that the selected bibliography and the scholarly stature of Prof. Bennigsen will assure the authority of the material presented.

The volume is divided into four major sections with roughly half devoted to the Russian perspective of the Russo-Muslim conflict and the other half to the Muslim view of events. The methods used by both sides over the long period of contact to perpetuate their authority or existence receive detailed analysis which avoids pedanticism. Especially instructive and rarely examined in a general volume such as this are "parallel" Islam and "official" Islam. Projections for the year 2000 provide fascinating opportunities for discussion of the region of Central Asia, Afghanistan and the subcontinent. Those interested in teaching the modern history and policies of Asia or the Middle East would do well to consider this volume for assignment to college level reading and beyond.

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Harvard University

RECENT PUBLICATIONS .. continued from p.27.

CONVERSATIONAL DARI by Eugene Glassman is available from MAP Int'l, Box 50, Wheaton, IL 60189. Copies may be ordered from Doris Spolpe for \$7.88 plus postage. Conversational Dari is a comprehensive language text book covering phraseology, grammar & idiom of the Persian spoken by Kabulis.

"Rugs of the Afghanistan Baluch" by D.P. & T.Z. Dhall in HALI, Vol. 5, #4, 1983.

New from the DRA presses: HISTORICAL FACTS AND STATISTICAL FIGURES, a 102-page book throwing "light on various aspects of social, economic & cultural life of Kabul Province, especially Kabul City, through statistical figures." AGGRESSIVE MILITARY PACTS, the latest exposé of the "real face of imperialism" from the State Information Service. AFGHANISTAN: THE TARGET OF IMPERIALISM describes "the heroic struggles of the Afghan toilers in the course of 8 decades against the bloody domination..." (Kabul, The Party Press, November '83.)

John Fullerton, a British correspondent based in Peshawar for several years, has written THE SOVIET OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN (published in Hong Kong). Excerpts from a section which appeared in the 9/25 issue of Asia Magazine (HK) follow:

Since the 1979 invasion, the Soviets have introduced a large number of new weapons into their units and much of it was seen for the first time in Afghanistan. Some of it, at least, was designed specifically for counter-insurgency operations over difficult ground. The SU-25, for example, code-named "Frogfoot" by NATO, is a modern equivalent of the World War II Shturmovik fighter; heavily armed, well protected with armour plating, it can loiter slow and low over the battlefield to give support to ground forces. Reports of its deployment in Afghanistan came from guerillas during the course of 1982. The Afghans described it as an aircraft which could not be heard until it was directly overhead (a factor, no doubt, of its low altitude approach), that it stayed around a long time and was accurate in directing its rockets onto guerilla firing points. It is the Soviet version of the American A-10 "tank-buster" and is designed to complement the "Hind" Mi-24 gunship in offensive conventional operations in the European theatre. But Frogfoot is obviously a useful aircraft to have in Afghanistan.

"Butterfly" mines, made of plastic and shaped like butterflies or sycamore seeds, with a "wing" to allow them to spin to earth slowly, have been deployed by literally hundreds of thousands to hinder guerilla passage from Pakistan and Iran and from one safe haven or stronghold in Afghanistan to another. The weapons appear to have been designed specifically for use in Afghanistan. They are green or brown and blend in very well with the stony and sandy terrain. These weapons, which will blow off a foot or a hand, maim rather than kill — although the lack of medical facilities and long distances which have to be traversed on foot to reach a hospital ensure that the victims die of blood-loss, gangrene or simply shock. Their use contravenes — well, almost — a Geneva convention signed but not ratified by several countries, including the USSR.

The convention specifically bans the deployment of mines which cannot be detected by normal means (i.e., by X-ray) and which have an unlimited lifespan. The ban is only effective once 26 countries have signed it, but it is an interesting example of how the Soviets

regard arms control. By signing it they escape public censure, but they know it will be some time before they can be accused of breaking the agreement and have little compunction in going against the spirit if not the letter of international law.

. . .

Soviet casualties were assessed by Western sources at between 12,000 and 15,000 killed and wounded during the previous three years. These are low figures. The higher number was recorded in the first year. It contrasts greatly with the resistance claim of 40,000 Soviets killed, a figure obviously exaggerated and reflecting the guerillas' inability to assess the military situation in the country with anything approaching clarity or precision. However, the number of deaths as a proportion of the total is probably higher than would normally be the case in a conventional war between two industrialised nations; the guerillas until recently lacked area weapons — killing is done at a relatively short range with weapons which only function when they are used accurately. The number of "clean kills" is impressive, in fact. It should also be remembered that the Soviets did not invade Afghanistan in order to win a war against insurgents; they invaded to bolster the shaky PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] regime, remove the country's Communist leader Hafizullah Amin and replace him with someone they imagined could provide a reliable and credible force. They were wrong, but they did not invade to get to grips with the resistance. Hence the low casualties.

Six times the estimated number of Soviet battlefield casualties have been hospitalised for serious illnesses, a fact related both to the extreme environment and the poor conditions in which Soviet conscripts are expected to live. The failure to provide adequate medical services resulted in epidemics of infectious hepatitis, too. But it is not the only reason.

The Red Army does not share with its potential Western adversaries the code of conduct normally observed by officers towards their men, for example. Soviet officers verbally and physically abuse their subordinates to an extent which would be totally unacceptable in a democratic state's volunteer forces.

Such behaviour in British or American units would signal the collapse of authority, discipline and morale. Instead, Soviet conscripts are slapped, punched, kicked and from time to time systematically beaten by groups of officers. These "disciplinary problems" have counted for the vast majority of defections from Soviet ranks to the resistance.

Precisely how many conscripts have joined the guerillas is not clear, but they number dozens. The line between what is a defector and a prisoner is not always obvious. A prisoner may seek to curry favour with the *Mujehadeen* by declaring himself to be a Muslim or willing to become one if it seems that this will secure better treatment, stay of execution and greater freedom of movement. But there have been several genuine defectors and a number now live and fight with their hosts against their former comrades. Most are from the ethnic and national minorities of the Soviet Union and in some cases have developed quite considerable reputations as leaders of their own groups of Afghan guerillas.

. . .

In the lead-up to party elections in March, 1982, President Babrak Karmal made a speech in which he criticised a number of central and provincial party organs for failing to fulfil their responsibilities. "Some provincial authorities have even refused to receive operational teams from Kabul," he declared, in an obvious reference to Khalqi faction dissidence in the face of the Parcham-dominated party apparatus in Kabul. His speech was reportedly followed by instructions to the effect that no Khalqi with strong anti-Parchamite views should be allowed to be elected.

In fact when the voting for delegates to attend the PDPA general conference took place, there were separate ballot boxes for Parcham and Khalqi voters — or a single box, with separate slots for Khalqi and Parcham ballot papers. When one party member exercised his right to vote for local delegates in the Sarkano sub-district of Kunar Province he allegedly pretended to be a Khalqi, as the Khalqi dominated the provincial party organisation. But he slipped his vote into the Parcham slot and was promptly attacked by Khalqi toughs standing nearby. He was injured and taken to hospital.

8/23 - The first Afghan hajis left for Jedda on the Ariana DC-10.

8/24 - KNT - The recent floods in Parwan & the Jabul Seraj district caused over Afs. 3m damage. About 100 were killed & over 1,000 made homeless.

9/14 - "The so-called bands of Mujahideens headed by Gulbuddin, Mojadedi, Rabbani, Mawlawi Kholes, Sheikh Asef Mohseni & Mawlawi Mohammadi, the notorious anti-Islamic figures... are engaged all the time in internecine fighting caused by their lust for power & wealth... The scope of their wrongdoings is getting wider... & leading to clashes among themselves on the division of spoils. Now most of them enjoy 2 or 3 wives... & their accumulated riches have overflowed from Pakistan to other countries... In a recent clash between Gulbuddin & Mojadedi bands in Peshawar, 2 of Gulbuddin's & 3 of Mojadedi's followers were killed."

9/15 - The charge d'affaires of the US Embassy in Kabul was called to the DRA Foreign Ministry & given a note which ordered the expulsion of "Torren Haig Jefferson, 2nd sec'y, & Blackborne Robert Cranley, attache. The note pointed out that on the basis of reliable information at the disposal of DRA authorities, they were being expelled for their espionage activities & their preoccupation with inciting a number of counter-revolutionary elements inside Afghanistan & with other activities contrary to their diplomatic status..."

9/19 - Over 60,000 children from 10 - 15 years of age have become Young Pioneers in the last 4 years.

9/20 - 310 peasant cooperatives have been organized since 1978 with 56,662 members.

9/26 - Karmal told the graduating class of the Air Defense Academy that "active defense of peace is a vital issue at the moment & for this purpose we should have a powerful armed force."

Since the April Revolution "344 pilots, 944 technicians & 535 helicopter pilots & technicians" have graduated from the Academy.

10/8 - The DRA strongly refutes Pakistan's "slandorous allegations" that DRA aircraft have violated Pakistani airspace & bombed areas over the border.

10/9 - Participants in a mass rally in the Bagrami district of Kabul condemned Caspar Weinberger's visit to Pakistan as "open intervention in the internal affairs of the free & independent Afghanistan."

- Over 6,000 border tribesmen have voluntarily joined the border militia. The 3-year-old border force is commanded by Gen. Moh'd Farouq.

- The first session of the DRA Revolutionary Council was held on 9/22. The RC "entrusted the Presidium of the RC with the preparation & approval of the plan of legislative documents relating to the organization & tasks of the local organs of state power..." The Council of Ministers shall have "effective control over the implementation of the socio-economic development plan & the state budget of the DRA. The Council of Ministers met on 10/9 and were told by Ali Keshtmand:

Therefore, in this session mention is made about the need for determining in a more precise way the duties, authorities and obligations of Sarandoy (police), which is one of the important sections of the Armed Forces of the country, in connection with the study of Sarandoy law. Our aim is that the character and the activity of Sarandoy should be democratized; Sarandoy should get closer to the toiling people of the country and serve them and discharge their duties in a better way towards the aims of the April Revolution and particularly its new and evolutionary phase.

As such on the basis of this law, the basic principles of the Sarandoy activity are strict observance of democratic legality, loyalty to the April Revolution, service to the toiling masses and their vanguard and confident support, i.e. the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Therefore, Sarandoy should direct its activities, along with other organs of state power, at preserving social order in the centers of provinces, counties, sub-counties and other places where people live.

This task should be carried out against the manifestations of old order and against every violation of the Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

With due considerations of these points and remarks it is required to present the corrected new Sarandoy Law to the Council of Ministers so as it would be advanced to the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA for approval. Committee.

The growth of any society is impossible without specialized cadres, and experts in the fields of industry, construction, agriculture and other areas. This is of especial importance for us at this time when the industry and agriculture of our country are of primitive character and the way is paved for the rapid development of the country and construction of the new society after the victory of April Revolution. The training of national cadres, engineers, agricultural and cattle raising experts and other specialized personnel is of special importance. However, in addition to the increase

of technical cadres, improvement of qualitative indices, proper assignment of specialised cadres and their effective utilisation with due consideration to their capability and knowledge are considered imperative. Therefore, the law for assignment of young experts which is discussed and

reaffirmed in our today's session is an important event like that of Sarandoy Law in the life of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This law is another clear indication of the attention of the DRA government to the growth of national cadres and economic and social advancement of the country under the leadership of the PDPA. KNT 10/9

10/9 - "On 10/5 the supporters of Gulbuddin's band fired on Sayed Hamid Gilani, son of Sayed Ahmad Gilani, as a result of which he was seriously wounded."

- The Khoram Agency reports that the Millie Khel tribe attacked the miscreants in the Taida region killing 2 & wounding several.

10/10 - A member of Gulbuddin's group "killed a medical doctor named Aziz" who belonged to the "so-called Front of National Liberation."

10/11 - The Peshawar office of Mawlawi Khalis was set fire by "unknown people." - Shah Moh'd Dost had 3 meetings with UN Sec'y. Gen'l. de Cuellar during the 38th UNGA meetings. He also met with Diego Cordovez. Dost visited Cuba before attending the UNGA and returned to Kabul on 10/15.

10/12 - The charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul was "given a strongly worded note of protest condemning the recent intrusion of Iranian warplanes into the airspace of the DRA." The note "points out that in continuation of its previous recurring intrusions by land & air into the territory of the DRA, several helicopters of the air forces of Iran have violated the airspace of Afghanistan on 10/9 & 10/10." Their objective was "to provide aircover & support to the subversive operations of the criminal Afghan counter-revolutionaries in the Zaranj district of Nimroz."

- Groups led by Khawaja Amir Jan from the Qarubagh district of Kabul surrendered to the DRA. "This band has been attached to Gulbuddin." Bands also were reportedly crushed in the Kolangar region of Logar, Laghmani villages in Kunduz and the "last pockets of the counter-revolutionaries in Kohi Safi subdistrict" in Parwan have been destroyed. Some of the Kohi Safi elders assured the DPA that

they will "defend the state until their last breath. They submitted a series of proposals on how to solve their problems."

10/16 - Karmal issued another message to Afghans living abroad calling on them to "wake up & return to your country...which is waiting for you & has a right on you. The country will embrace you in its fold." The following appeared in the KNT of 8/17:

All the personal properties of the Afghan nationals who live abroad are being kept under the care of the government of the DRA. Whenever they return to their homeland, and avail of the General Amnesty all of their properties such as their houses, land and other personal properties are returned to them.

10/18 - About 100 groups of counter-revolutionaries have surrendered to the DRA since the beginning of the current Afghan year.

10/19 - The reported killing of Steward Bodman (see p. 18) inspired the BIA political observer to write that the US over the past 5 years has spent over \$218m & has allocated \$105m for the current year to support revolutionary bands. "This amount is more than twice the so-called assistance which the USA had allocated to Afghanistan in the course of 20 years prior to the revolution."

10/20 - The Council of Ministers has given district heads 2 weeks to come up with concrete plans for meeting the winter fuel needs of Kabul residents. Funds to subsidize the purchase of firewood have already been allocated.

- Sultan Ali Keshtmand led a delegation to Shiberghan to inspect oil & gas projects.

10/23 - At a meeting of Afridi sub tribes, speeches were made regarding Pakistan's treatment of Pushtun tribes. The Kaka Khail, Malek Deen Khail, Zabha Khail, Adam Khail, Aka Khail & Qamber Khail tribes reportedly want Pakistan to return "the land which is given to the Afghan counter-revolution for constructing camps or airports."

10/25 - The BIA political observer writes that the DRA supports the Warsaw Treaty countries' preparations to activate missile deployment complexes in East Germany & Czechoslovakia to counter US plans for NATO bases in Europe.

10/31 - Some counter-revolutionary elements were crushed in Ganj & Gore Darwaz in Herat - including their "ringleader Abdullah."

11/3 - An arms depot on Qur Batir mountain in Baghlan was confiscated by DRA forces.

11/5 - 46 counter-revolutionaries, headed by Moh'd Aisa of the Jamiate Islami surrendered in the Meerbachakot district of Kabul.

- A friendship & cooperation protocol was signed between the youth organizations of the DRA & Mongolia. Mahbooba Karmal is currently on a tour of Mongolia.

11/8 - Celebrations for the 66th anniversary of the "Great October Revolution" took place all over Afghanistan.

11/14 - 50 persons, with their ringleader Abdul Salam of the Nijat Mille have surrendered in Samangan. They have now joined the defenders-of-the-revolution groups in the Hazrat Sultan district.

11/16 - The Bakhtar political observer writes: "The US granted the Afghan counter-revolution \$105m in direct military aid this year alone, plus secret arms supplies, through CIA channels, to a sum of no less than \$50m annually. It reached an understanding with the Pakistani authorities on the transfer to the counter-revolutionaries of a part of the armaments supplied to Pakistan within the framework of USAID... Under a secret agreement between the CIA & the Israeli intelligence service Mossad, the Zionists supply the Afghan counter-revolutionaries with weapons captured from the Lebanese patriots. The continuous flow of the latest weapons is sufficient to equip at least a 300,000 strong army. Abdul Sayaf, only one of the counter-revolutionary leaders, was not ashamed of including so many 'fighters' in his army. But there are also the detachments of Hekmatyar, Mujaddedi, Guilani, Rabbani & others who claim weapons & money. If one is to listen to them it would appear that not only the wives of absolutely all the refugees but also their babies are fighting. The 'exaggerated' figures of refugees, as well as the advertising of non-existent 'resistance fighters' is also a weapon in the hands of Afghanistan's enemies. By using it the US wants to torpedo the process of

peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan & the normalization of relations with Pakistan."

- A 2-day national conference of "social personalities & heads & representatives of nationalities & tribes of the country" was held in Kabul. (This grand event was widely touted by the press as a show of united support for the Revolution.)

10/17 - The Politburo of the PDPA CC met yesterday. Karmal "charted out concrete & practical guidelines for Zonal heads." The Zone Chiefs are the "authoritative representatives of the PDPA CC Revolutionary Council & the Council of Ministers in their respective zones."

11/19 - Two power generating stations were opened in Qala-e-Now in Badghis. Each has a capacity of "140 kw."

- Karmal visited the Kabul radio & tv station & then "took a stroll" to the Revolutionary Council HQ, 1 km away. (See p. 46 for Babrak's other walk.)

11/20 - The RC Presidium met & ratified the friendship & cooperation treaty (signed 7/12/83) between the DRA & Mongolia. The Presidium also reviewed the progress of "revolutionary justice" & approved the law on the recruitment of officers for the armed forces.

11/21 - Gulbuddin & his body guards were reportedly attacked recently by the people of Said Yar in Baluchistan where he was recruiting. Also, reportedly, a bomb exploded in his camp recently.

11/22 - "Jamiate Aslami band" leaders Shahpoor & Abdulghani plus 20 others joined the revolution in Samangan.

- "The state penitentiary for juvenile delinquents has helped over 500 internees of ages from 9 to 18 to correct their conduct & become good citizens during the past Afghan year." The number of juveniles presently interned is 95.

* * *

S.M. Gulabzoi was recently listed as Chief of the Northern Zone. He replaces Sayed Nassem Maihanparast.

CULTURE & EDUCATION

9/14 - A mother & child care center opened in the Wazir Abad area of Kabul. This is the 16th such clinic in Kabul.
- An earthquake of 5.6 on the Richter Scale hit Kabul & surrounding areas on 9/12.

9/17 - Eid-e-Adha was celebrated all over Afghanistan.

10/6 - The DRA allocated Afs. 156m to repair and rebuild schools. Over 1,672 schools have been destroyed "by counter-revolutionary bands." Since March, 7 primary & 3 intermediate schools have been newly built & 15 intermediate schools have been upgraded to lycees. 16 primary schools have been upgraded to intermediate.

10/8 - More than 230,000 students in Kabul receive free health care in 14 medical centers.

10/9 - Nangarhar University, burned in 1980, was reopened today.
- The traditional & ancient festival called Nehrgan was celebrated in Ghazni. The festivities were described as "very valuable" in the life of the province "which testifies the preserving & developing of the national culture of the independent & revolutionary Afghanistan."

10/11 - The Kabul Univ. medical college will graduate 600 doctors in 1985. The KU college has 700 students; Nangarhar Medical College, 101.
- The Academy of Science is busy with the following research projects:
Paleography & sedimentation of the Jurassic period in northern Afghanistan;
biohoofed mammals of Afghanistan;
raising the level of livestock production;
the wheat situation;
utilization of solar energy;
archaeological findings at Sistan;
3rd Anglo-Afghan War
Afghan fighting women & the 3 Anglo-Afghan wars;
state & gov't organs in Afghanistan in the 20th century;
constitutional movements in Afghanistan in the mid-19th century
plus repairing the Ikhtiaruddin Fort & the "Holy Gayergah & the congregational mosque of Herat."

10/11 - The preparation of the English-Pushtu dictionary is up to over 3,000 words.

- Scientific & technical cooperation agreements have been signed with the USSR & Bulgaria.

10/12 - World Food Day will be celebrated on 10/17 instead of 10/16 as the 16th coincides with the 10th day of Muharram, a religious holiday in the DRA.

10/13 - The 20th anniversary of the Kabul Polytechnic Inst. was marked.

- Sema Tamara, a 21-year-old "vocalist for Afghan youth" has cut 3 records this year. She has sung for DRA radio & tv for the last 5 years and favors jazz, hoping to popularize it in the country. Her favorite singers are Ahmad Zaher, Zaher Huwaida, Nashenas Ghazyar, Rahim Mehryan & Habib Sharif.

10/16 - The day of the Martyrdom of Imam Hussain at Karbala was commemorated throughout Afghanistan.

10/18 - Plans for the 18th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA are being made for the 1/1/84 celebration.

10/19 - The Czech Olympic Committee donated sports equipment to the DRA.

10/25 - The Afghan Film Institute has produced new films on Babrak's visit to Mongolia, some of his provincial visits, the 5th anniversary of the Saur Revolution celebrations; a joint DRA-Soviet film called "Kabul's Hot Summer"; an "artistic film called "Seconds"; & 5,000 pictures of the criminal actions of rebels.
- Thousands of youth marked the "Day of the 3rd Aqrab." 18 years ago Kabul youth demonstrated against the tyranny of the gov't of feudal lords & the cruelty of the monarchy." Some were killed & the road from Dehmazang to Mirwais Maidan in Kabul was named 3rd Aqrab Road.

10/26 - An article in Haqiqate Enqelabe Saur points out that the "literature of the pre-revolutionary years was imbued with pessimism, escapism & a predilection for return to the past & not towards future, etc., although there were some literary works reflecting the class struggle and realities of life." The Saur Revolu-

tion "opened a new era for Afghan literature. The Afghan author no longer writes only for himself but for the masses."

10/29 - Hafizullah Khail & Abdul Wahab Madadi, prominent musicians & composers of the DRA, returned from a music symposium in Pyongyang, North Korea. Afghan music was played at the sessions & some Afghan songs were selected for a UNESCO recording.

10/31 - Presently over 6,000 students are continuing their higher education in the USSR; 200 Afghan officials are receiving further training there.

11/1 - A 5.5 (Richter Scale) earthquake shook Kabul & suburbs on 10/30.

11/2 - The DYOA bow boasts 125,000 members.

- "Over 80,000 vehicles including cars, trucks, mini-buses & tankers are plying in Afghanistan" - 20,000 private cars (6,000 state owned); 14,000 private trucks (6,000 state owned); 9,000 private mini-buses and 500 private tankers (800 are state owned). In the past 6 months there have been 1,000 traffic accidents with 129 killed & 429 hurt. 3,000 drivers licenses were issued.

11/6 - A girl's festival was held recently in Kabul. One teacher said, "The hidden talents of the girls are becoming even further conspicuous [sic] by the convocation of such festivals."

11/8 - Afs. 9m were given for the maintenance of 200 mosques & holy places in Kabul city. Afs. 2m were given for mosques in the suburbs.

11/9 - A Cuban public health delegation arrived in Kabul.

11/14 - Afghan archaeologists recently unearthed a Buddhist temple on Mar-ranjan Hill in Kabul. The temple dates back to the Kushanid era. Found at the site were "stupas, staircases, structures, buttresses & terraces... terra cotta statues & bronze & copper coins."
- Mosques in Bamyan received Afs. 40,000 for repair & paint.

11/20 - Four special "postal tickets" of Afs. 2, 8, 19 & 30 were issued by the Communications Ministry. The stamps show the development of "gold work, leather work, stone & woodworks."

11/22 - Kabul University won the basketball tournament.



International Tourism Day brought a new logo and 4 new stamps of Afs. 5, 7, 12 & 16.



The Afghan Tourist Organisation was established in 1958 (1337 HS). The organisation, in its 25 years of activities, has used many symbols.

After the new phase of the glorious April Revolution, the Afghan Tourist organisation decided to choose the pigeons painted at the ceiling of a cave in Bamian as its permanent symbol and use it in its correspondences and touristic publications. Pigeons symbolize peace and peaceful coexistence. Tourism, too, needs peace. Tourists are messengers of friendship and fraternity.

Bamian is reputed for its remnants of Buddhist civilisation and from the stand point of tourism industry, it is considered as the first class tourist market in the country.

This historic relic belongs to the 5-7th century AD.

KN 2 9/27

CHRONOLOGY

9/2 - CSM - A Soviet soldier interned in Switzerland after being captured in Afghanistan has escaped to West Germany & asked for political asylum. One of 8 Soviets held near Zurich, the soldier escaped on 7/8.

AICMB - During the 1st week of September, mujahideen attacked Shindand airport & destroyed 7 helicopters. The Soviets retaliated & executed 12 Afghan pilots & a number of soldiers whom they accused of helping the mujahideen. These killings unnerved many Afghans working at the base & some army troops & members of the Farah Frontier Military Force went over to the mujahideen bringing a large number of weapons with them.

9/4 - PT - Pakistan & Turkey issued a joint communique at the end of Pres. Zia's visit to Turkey calling for a political settlement of the Afghan issue.

9/11 - PT - 218 Afghan refugees (including 34 women & 4 children) left from Karachi for Jeddah on PIA's last Haj flight.

9/12 - SCMP - Guerrilla forces moved into Khost, Urgan & Jaji in Paktia Province. Peshawar sources said that the mujahideen hope to control these areas so they can ship arms into Afghanistan by truck "rather than by camel over the rugged mountains."

- AICMB - There were strong rumors in September that Khost had fallen & much of the local population (mostly Khalqis) had fled to Miramshah on the Pakistan border. The DRA counterattacked calling up all Khost party members. Ca. 3,000 troops were airlifted to Khost under the command of Dagarwal Shahnawaz, an Afghan army officer who had had some success in the Panjshir campaigns. DRA visitors to Khost have included Lt. Gen. Abdul Qadir, Yassin Saddiqui, Pohanwal Guldad & S.M. Gulabzoi. The counter-offensive was directed against Matun, Ismailkheil, Manduzai, Dragaii & Nadirshahkot. The mujahideen apparently failed to move in quickly enough on Khost after their first successes.

9/13 - PT - PPI reports that about 200 young Pakistanis, said to be "highly motivated supporters of Pakhtoonistan & independent Baluchistan," went through Afghanistan to the USSR in late August. They are to receive training in sabotage & subversive activities in Tashkent, Dushanbe, Baku, Kieve, Donesh & Zaporozhe. They are sponsored by a "left-oriented political party of Pakistan."

9/16 - NYT - Hugh J. Turner & Robert Blackburn, US Embassy employees in Kabul, were expelled by the DRA on charges of spying. (See p. 17). The US Government denies the charges.

9/19 - HK Standard - Seven Soviet MiG 21s dropped bombs in the Kurram Valley. The NY Post said that this was the first such incident in 18 months. The NYT said that Pakistan will inform the UN of the incident. The bombs dropped on a Pakistani village, not a refugee camp. (see below)

9/21 - PT - Pakistan protested to the DRA on 3 airspace violations on 9/18 & 19 over Parachinar & Landikotal. (This makes a total of 23 violations since 8/1) 9 bombs were dropped on 9/18 injuring 6 people.

- SCMP - Kabul Radio broadcast Karmal's offer of amnesty for rebels & refugees who return home.

- PT - AFP reports that the DRA has selected over 60,000 Afghan children aged 10-15 for 6 months of training in revolutionary loyalty. The same report said that 30,000 youth had already been trained & were being sent throughout the country to conduct training courses.

9/22 - PT - Major clashes reported around Kabul; A Soviet Muslim officer, Ibrahimov, who had joined the mujahideen, was killed on 9/9 in Logar.

- NYT - 150 mujahideen attacked the Mazar-i-Sharif airfield destroying 2 jet fighters, 3 helicopter gunships & an ammunition dump. The airfield was closed to traffic until 9/15 after the early September attack.

9/23 - PT - Tribal elders & mullahs condemned DRA violations of Pakistani air space. Iran also condemned the violations.

9/24 - PT - A carpet training center for Afghan refugees at Khar is 1 of 13 similar centers in the NWFP. Established in 6/80

AGRICULTURE

10/8 - The DRA has distributed 8,000 tons of improved wheat seed for the autumn cultivation campaign. "The share of each province is fixed, a quantity is already sent to the provinces & the remaining quantity is due to be sent to other provinces."

10/9 - The Khan Abad irrigation project in Baghlan is almost finished. The project, expected to irrigate 30,000 hectares, has cost Afs. 4.1m + \$9m so far.

10/10 - Of 31,000 deserving people in Jauzjan, over 20,000 have already received land title deeds to over 200,000 jeribs of land. 400 more people will receive title deeds in the near future.

10/12 - Over 10,000 "landless peasants" received land in the last Afghan year (1361).

10/18 - Agricultural production is up from last year. Over 4m hectares of land is under cultivation (an increase of 2,000 hectares over last year). A spokesman for the Agriculture Ministry said that total area of cultivatable land in Afghanistan is about 7m hectares.

10/19 - 122,000 hectares of land were cultivated in the spring in Takhar; about 100,000 hectares were cultivated in the fall. Since March, 80 tons of urea fertilizer, 80 tons of phosphate fertilizer + insecticides, pesticides & 100 tons of improved seeds & 40 tons of cotton seeds were distributed thru Takhar cooperatives. Takhar peasants have cleaned over 150 sq. meters of canals & repaired 20 dams damaged by floods.

- Any person who has attained the age of 18 can join a cooperative in Balkh.

- The Sarday Dam project stores water from the Jelga River and will irrigate 15,340 hectares of land. 8,000 hectares are ready for cultivation. Soviet aid was instrumental in the project which was begun in 1961.

10/20 - Over 1,200 new hectares of land are under irrigation in Kunar.

10/23 - The irrigation project of the lower Kakcha River in the Khajaghar district of Takhar, 6 years in the making, is complete. 30,000 hectares on the left side of the river will be irrigated & the project also provides enough water to irrigate 20,000 hectares of land in the Shermahy Desert.

10/26 - About 305,000 families have received free land since 1978 & over 5,900 title deeds were distributed to peasants in the last Afghan year.

10/30 - Over 300 peasants received title deeds to land in Badakhshan according to Moh'd Asmail Rasi, sec'y of the Provincial Committee.

11/1 - Over 300,000 hectares of land have been distributed to about 300,000 families since 1978. 2,304 hectares were cultivated in the spring campaign & yields are expected to be 4,550,000 tons, a considerable increase over last year.

11/6 - Over 350,000 landless peasants have received land so far.

11/17 - 650,000 landless peasants have received land in the past 5 years.

- Over 85 7-member committees have been set up in Badakhshan "to help the peasants in solving their problems & raising the agricultural production."

. . .

Some more "INCHARGES"

Meftahuddin Safi - Dep. Min., Tribes & Nationalities

Dr. Said Amir Zarah - Gen. Pres., Bakhtar Information Agency & Chmn., Peace Solidarity & Friendship Organization

Ustad Ghausuddin - Pres., Union of Artists

Aslam Akram - 1st Dep. Chmn., Co. of Union of Artists

Haider Massoud - Pres., State Comm. of Radio-TV & Cinematography & Pres., Union of Journalists.

Abdul Qadir Ashna - Pres., State Comm. for Culture

ECONOMICS

9/18 - From March to May, Ariana grossed over \$5m. Ariana now flies to Delhi, Moscow, Tashkent, Prague, Berlin and "some other places." The airline still has 1 DC-10 & 2 Boeing 727s.

10/8 - Ariana has grossed \$15m since March for a \$1m profit. Traffic & revenue dropped last year because of the imperialist embargo on flights to Western Europe but now routes through "new gateways" have led to an "uninterrupted flow of int'l trade." Ariana carried over 5,000 haj pilgrims (over 1,000 more than last year). "Another 2,500 pilgrims could not undertake the journey as the Saudi Arabian interests section of the French Embassy in Kabul refused to extend the deadline for issuance of Saudi visas for the remaining pilgrims." The "empty legs" of the haj flights were used to carry cargo, making the flights profitable. Ariana president, Abdul Qayoon Basharyar, said the airline would "have done much better but for the negative factors such as a total lack of tourist traffic...due to the conditions of undeclared war imposed on the DRA by world imperialism & regional reaction."

10/15 - 2,000 karakul pelts are processed daily in the Khurasan tannery in Shiberghan.

10/19 - The Herat Cement Factory, begun 6 years ago, is nearing completion. The Afs. 450m plant will produce 700 tons of cement/day & employ over 1,500 people.

10/20 - "The exports of Afghanistan roughly equal its imports." Import figures were put at over \$190m during the first 6 months of this year; export figures were not given. (See 10/27)

10/23 - Preparatory documents for the 1984 goods exchange between the DRA & the USSR were concluded. Major DRA exports will be natural gas, dried & fresh fruit, wool, cotton & pelts. Imports will be sugar, wheat, vegetable oil, petroleum products, matches, dry

milk, textiles, medicine, machinery, vehicles, tires, liquid gas & chemical fertilizer. The trade volume will be \$911m - an increase of about 8% over 1983. The USSR will give the DRA a grant in aid worth \$112m in 1984. The aid items are wheat, sugar, fuel, textiles, vehicles & household goods.

10/24 - A contract for the purchase of 20,000 tons of wheat was signed by the DRA & the USSR. The contract is part of a commercial protocol which also includes a gift of 100,000 tons of wheat from the USSR.

10/26 - Contracts for training Afghans in power engineering & for the purchase of diesel generators were signed by the DRA & the USSR.

10/27 - The DRA Chamber of Commerce reported \$23m earnings from exports to the USSR. In the past 6 months, imports have amounted to \$184m. "Though export is less than import, it is satisfactory. Advertisement measures have been taken for increasing the sale of Afghan products in foreign markets."

11/2 - Industrial output is up - over 5% more than the target plan. It has reached Afs. 695m "with the state & combined sectors' share being Afs. 665m. Such an increase in industrial output is unprecedented."

11/3 - A contract for buying 300 heavy vehicle chassis was signed by the DRA & Czechoslovakia. Some will be delivered at the end of this year; some early next year.

11/14 - The Chamber of Commerce & Industries is establishing 6 joint stock companies which are expected to begin operation before the end of the current Afghan year. Traders will have a 60% share of the ventures.

11/20 - The volume of foreign trade in the 1st 6 months of the current year is estimated at over Afs. 600m. The Commerce Ministry has sold "goods amounting to over Afs. 4727m in the 1st half of the current Afghan year" - a 9.7% increase over last year. "The border trade between the northern provinces of the country & Tajikistan, Uzbekistan & Turkmenistan SSR amounted to \$1.2m in the past 6 months - 250% over the same period last year."

11/22 - Over 1,184 billion cu. meters of gas & 4m liters of crude oil have been extracted from the Shiberghan wells in the 1st 6 months of this year.

Women's folkloric singing in Afghanistan

By Ghulam Ghaus

In the past women in Afghanistan were discouraged by their menfolk to sing or play a musical instrument. Yet almost every woman has at least once in her life time hummed a lullaby or has sung a song with her cohort in childhood or thereafter; or perhaps even danced or played diera (a small circle-shaped local drum). Emphasis in this article is on the main musical instrument used by the female in Afghanistan.

While there are varieties of musical instrument in use by male musicians and amateurs in the different parts of Afghanistan, there is mostly one variety of musical instrument, called (the diera), in use among the occasional women singers or the female children who may sing for pass time with their playmates.

Females pick up folk songs ever since their early childhood and most of them are well aware of the use of diera and the majority of them are the followers of traditional culture. If any of them ever play a musical instrument, that instrument would be nothing else but diera. The majority of women in Afghanistan are living in the rural area and therefore attached to their folkloric traditions.

According to statistics of the year 1360 published last year, from amongst the total number of 4,250,300 females between the ages of 10 to 59 more than 75 percent of them i.e. 3,608,000 females live in rural areas of Afghanistan. Such women are almost all upholding their traditional values of folklore customs outweighing any tendency of emancipation that may be contrary to their folkloric traditions. When it comes to music one would find that if any woman had at least once in her life-

time made a musical expression, she may have done so with the use of diera. As a matter of fact, diera itself is not considered by women to belong to the category of (Saaz) i.e. music, and despite their playing the diera and enjoying it they do not consider themselves neither as professional musicians (Saazenda) nor amateur musicians (Shauqee) perhaps it is for the fact that diera is the only rhythmic instrument which is not always played in conjunction with melodic instruments. Let me describe what diera is?

It is a wooden frame, round in shape like a shallow, one headed drum, sometimes having bells or rings attached inside its rim and played by shaking, striking with one or both hands or rubbing it with the thumb or the palm of the hand. With each rhythmic percussion the diera elicits rhythmic sounds enriched with some drum like rhythmic tones.

The diera has two main uses. Firstly, it is played to accompany folkloric songs and in majority of cases women do not sing among men. They only sing for entertainment of their female congenial groups and there they make use of diera. Perhaps there are a handful of professional Saazenda women also who may sing and play the diera. But in the recent past when less than a dozen of women singers have played for entertainment in folkdrama (Seil or Sahna) occasions or a number of them in marriage ceremonies etc., about a quarter of century ago the most re-knowned woman singer among the non-emancipated women in the city of Kabul was named Aapa Tella. Eventhough she was the most talented woman singer, dancer and

wise-cracker of her time yet she played with no other musical instrument but with diera. Women in their female groups who play diera also lead the singing whereas other females in her group gather round to join him in often clappings in rapid intervals rhythmically. For singing and playing of diera, women who do so, very often sing the folk songs. Verses for such songs come from quatrains (Char Beiti) or from folk couplets (Do Beiti). Other verses from repertoires of usually traditional nature called (Ketaabee) may also be used by them for picking popular verses. In the case of group participation of other females in the gathering of vocal singing and the diera playing the performance is further enriched with the use of refrains or (Pai-kob), done so rhythmically either at the end of each line of the verses or in between verses. This then leads the performance to another phase of merry-making occasion with music that of the dancing and diera playing, which then brings in use the diera's second main role.

This is the phase in which diera connotes a solo instrument providing rhythms for women and girls to perform solo or group dance.

For this the diera player woman who may have professionally or amateurically played diera may adopt a special performance style, sitting on the ground and playing the diera with both hands in which case the diera is being supported on her feet and shins. Whereas normally the diera is held upright in the left hand and is beaten with the right. Some times two or even three dieras may be played all at the same time for dancing occasion. The individual dances have each a specific tune depending

on whether it is a national dance or other rhythmic dances of which the verses may be hummed by the diera player.

There is not much occasion for women to sing without any rhythmic accompaniment, since songs for entertainment and celebration require a clearly defined pulse. The women's ears are ever since their childhood times acquainted, and they would easily tune themselves, with clearly defined pulses of folkloric songs and national dances. Other instances are improvising by women who may sing lullabies to put their babies to sleep. This they have heard in childhood and on vast occasions thereafter. So they can hum this softly. Most women know a few traditional lullaby verses, couplet and quatrains and use them with an improvised melody. Here as follows is the translation in English language of a few examples out of hundreds of folkloric verses on lullaby in use in Afghan folkloric culture.

Lullaby my sweet basil my baby is not ill.

Lullaby my jon qiul sweet sleep to baby fell

Lullaby almonds blossom sleep my baby unfulsome.

Lullaby my tulip my baby takes a nap

Lullaby the bud of plum sleep you my baby-jam

Lullaby my baby pale your memory is now frail

Daddy gone to Chakekar Mummy is oppressed so far Lullaby behind the door vineyard foment me I pore

Sell the three pounds of meet and sixteen pounds of wheat.

Lullaby you baby silk

For your packing I am elk

If you come up to the market For your purchase I am fit.

Lullaby my baby kid
Daddy harvests up for
bread

Go and help him you
along Be the shepherd and
be strong.

Lullaby my baby son
Behind the door in the sun.

Mommy is sacrificed for
you In her bosom hug you
wound.

Few female musicians that performed in the past were some what popular in variety of songs as women entertainers in music. They used to provide fashionable and exciting music acting as focus of attention. In jovial company or in gatherings of folkdrama (Seil o Sahna) they would have even sung cracking jokes in receptions of women's singing (Saaz-e-Zanana). However, because singing and dancing are thought to be sexually provocative, the behaviour of women singing in the gatherings of some folkdrama few of which existed in Afghanistan a decade or so ago were taught to be offensive against the accepted social norms. Therefore, music and dance by the women is still under strict control in Afghanistan and many a woman attached with traditional culture find themselves happy to make musical expressions only when they are in congenial company with their female groups. It is there, that almost everyone of them between the ages of 10 to 59 has at one time or another showed a passion for music and national dancing and has spent hours at this past time playing their diera and singing either alone or together in the company of their congenial female group. **KNT 8/30**



A folk music scene in a public corner in Kabul City.

KNT 8/30

CHRONOLOGY - a few items we forgot to put where they belonged

9/20 - Afghan traders have imported over \$84m worth of goods in the 1st quarter of this year, an increase of \$9m over last year. Chamber of Commerce president Mehr Chand Verna stated that "about \$12m clearing dollars were converted to free dollars in the last Afghan year." The free dollar enables the traders to import goods from any country. "The conversion of the clearing dollars into free dollars was made possible due to the friendly cooperation of the USSR."

9/22 - Supplemental agreement #1 on plans for the rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems in northern Afghanistan was signed by the DRA & the USSR.

- The Bulgarian Peace, Solidarity & Friendship Society has donated 12 tons of machinery, medicine & utility items to the DRA.

9/26 - **KNT** - A 275-page Pashto grammar, compiled by Mojawer Ahmad Ziar of KU, was published recently.

9/27 - **KNT** - The law governing veterinary medicine was published in the Official Gazette. The 31-article law aims at better management of veterinary services. Annex #3 of the General Conscription Law & an amendment to article #30 of the Cooperatives Law were also published in the same issue.

10/5 - **KNT** - Public Health Minister Nabi Kamyar spoke of better coordination of medical services:

He said that according to this decision the newly graduated doctors will have military training only for three months in the army and then will serve as doctors in the provinces until the completion of the term of their military service. Before this decision they were sent straight to the service of the armed forces.

Television broadcasts are to be increased to 5½ hours per day; 51 feature & documentary films will be produced for tv this year.. The Young Pioneers celebrated their 3rd anniversary & a recreational & sports center was opened on the occasion. (9/25)

Chapter (One) General Provisions

Article (1)
This law is formulated for the purpose of organizing the activities of the National Archive, method of collecting, preserving, using and assessing of archives.

Article (2)
The following terms are used in this law for the following meanings:

1—State documents: are treaties concluded with foreign states and institutions and all those documents which are kept in the state departments especially in archives, stores and records of state and state enterprise.

2—Non-state documents: are those documents which are kept in non-state organisations such as factories, large enterprises, stores and other private institutions.

3—Devas: are those records and letters which are kept in the state departments for the purpose of managing state affairs.

4—Monarchs: are those decrees, orders, proclamations, statements, and addresses issued to the people by then sultans, monarchs, rulers and sovereigns.

5—Private papers: are those private letters exchanged between individuals, outstanding personalities, friends and family members and are of cultural and political importance.

6—Professional members: are those persons who accomplish scientific and vocational affairs of the National Archive inside and outside the country.

7—High Council of Culture: is a body of experts on books and inscriptions, historians, specialists and scholars who are assigned with the task of evaluation of inscriptions, and archival documents and better management of the affairs of the National Archive.

8—Archivist: a professional person who performs his duty in a scientific manner in the field of inscriptions, archival documents and other professional archival matter.

9—Index card or fashion: is a small piece of paper, with a specific number, in which the name of a book and the name of the author are inscribed and the user finds it alphabetically and check it out from the library on the basis of the number of the book.

10—Archival materials: are all those documents and printed materials which shed light in one way or another on the history and culture of Afghanistan and their role on the human history and culture, and the preservation of which is necessary for scientific and cultural research and study.

Article (3)
The major materials of the National Archive of Afghanistan are:

1—Written papers: such as state and non-state documents, private and historical letters which were called in the past as devas, monarchs and private letters including inscriptions.

2—Maps, drawings and artistic works: are drawings, painted papers and tables of persons and scenes of historical and artistic importance and value and geography and blood lines of tribes and families.

3—Photos: are those of historical, political, scientific, cultural and artistic personalities and pictures of historical scenes and constructions of the country.

4—Sound records: are cassettes and tapes, graphics made by political, scientific and literary figures which are of historical and cultural value.

CHAPTER TWO Collection of Archival Materials

The archival materials of the National Archives of Afghanistan are collected according to the following records:

1—Through collecting archival records and materials contained in the records of state institutions and offices. These materials should be at least forty years old. Works of importance can also be kept in the National Archives if it is deemed necessary even though they date back less than forty years.

2—Through gifts offered by the local and foreign individuals and institutions.

3—Through purchasing.
If any institution feels a need for its documents after they are delivered to the National Archives, the National Archives of Afghanistan can, as a byproduct, to place the photocopies or microfilms of the documents at the disposal of the institution at the expense of the institution.

Article (6)
The goods or materials or their photocopies or microfilms which are given as gift to the National Archives shall be delivered to the archivist or the librarian after they are priced, marked and sealed.

Materials which are gifted to the National Archives by individuals shall be registered in their names.
Article (7)
The purchase of materials needed by the National Archives shall not be subject to the permission of the professional members and at least two members of the High Council of the National Archives. The price of the materials is fixed by the majority of the votes of the members of the commission. The price fixed is final and the accounting departments cannot object to it.

Article (8)
The purchases of archival materials worth up to 10,000

afghanis can be made by the seller at the head of the National Archives and for the purchase of materials costing more than Af 10,000 the approval of the President of the State Committee for Culture is required. If the purchase of archival materials is beyond the financial authority of the President of the State Committee for Culture, the material shall be bought with the approval of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

If the seller agrees to the price fixed by the commission, the price shall be paid in cash immediately to the seller by the cashier in the meeting.

Article (9)
If the owner does not agree with the price fixed and if he does not appear to buy the materials at higher price the owner is obliged to inform the Administration of National Archives and if necessary cancel the contract. In buying the material for the price agreed upon by the buyer and seller otherwise the National Archives will not accept the material and shall permit the seller to sell it.

Article (10)
If the National Archives is in need of the microfilm or photocopy or the copy of archival material of a person it can prepare it at the expense of the National Archives if the person does not object.

If the owner demands money the National Archives shall pay one tenth of its original price. The original price of the work is determined by the commission mentioned in Article (7) of this law.

Article (11)
The administration of National Archives shall take proper action in supply of microfilm and photocopies of the archival materials existing outside the country if it feels a need for them.

Article (12)
Books and major printed materials which date back to 50 years or more and printed materials which are rare and are needed shall be preserved in the National Archives.

Article (13)
The publishing agencies are obliged to send free of charge to National Archive two copies of all valuable books which are published in Afghanistan after the proclamation of this law and the National Archives shall preserve such books.

CHAPTER THREE Methods of preservation and use of archival materials

Article (14)
Archival materials and documents shall be protected with modern facilities against dangers of damages inflicted by worms, insects, and fire and other incidents. For the purpose of better repair and preservation of archival materials a binding and repairing plant along with

technical personnel and equipment should be employed on a permanent basis and necessary technical personnel should be trained in accordance with the need of the Archives.

Article (15)
For providing equipments and materials needed for the repairment and preservation of the archival materials of the National Archive use should be made of the assistances of the friendly countries, World Archive Council, Regional Archive Council, International organizations.

Article (16)
The archival materials of the National Archive are arranged on the basis of individual or fashion based on accepted modern standards under the inspection of the professional members.

Article (17)
The administration of the National Archive is dutybound to publish the list of books and documents contained in the National Archive and to make it available to libraries and interested scientific centres inside and outside the country.

The administration of the National Archive is dutybound to introduce and describe important non-confidential inscriptions and documents of the National Archive in the publications or in form of a pamphlet.

Article (18)
Any official and non-official document which is less than ten years old is not considered a secret or confidential document.

Article (19)
Indices, catalogues, archival materials, inscriptions or photocopies and microfilms contained in the National Archive are put at the disposal of visitors to make use of them.

Article (20)
In case of damage or non-availability of inscriptions on a document, the transcription of the National Archive shall get the compensation in accordance with valuation and pricing made by the assigned committee on the basis of the provision of law.

When an archival document is lost or damaged due to negligence on the part of duty officials of the National Archive the person responsible shall not only pay the cost but also be punished in accordance with the provision of law.

Article (21)
Any archival work or document which is placed in the possession of individuals for the purpose of official registration can be perished through the High Council of the National Archive at the disposal of researchers and men of study using the National Archives. The researcher has to mention the name of the owner in his research work.

Article (22)
The administration of the National Archive is dutybound to prepare catalogues and photo copies of all the important documents which are shelved in the National Archive and to place them at the disposal of visitors, when necessary.

Article (23)
Institutions, scholars and those who want to get microfilms or photo copies of documents and books existing in the National Archive for scientific research purposes should pay the expenses incurred.

Article (24)
When a need is felt for publishing the picture of a book or a document of the National Archive for scientific purposes, the librarian or archivist on-duty shall take the book or document under safety measure to the printing house with the permission of the President of the State Committee for Culture and after a picture of it is taken it shall be returned to the National Archives.

Article (25)
The microfilms and photo copies of the books and documents contained in the National Archive of Afghanistan can be sent abroad on the basis of mutual cooperation to foreign academic and cultural institutions after the approval of the High Council at the expense of the National Archives.

Article (26)
The administration of the National Archive cooperates with the Bakhtar Radio-Television and Cinematography and the State Committee in organizing sound, photographic and cinematographic national archives. For this purpose the heads of these organizations and committees shall meet with the president of the State Committee for Culture and head of the National Archive in the office of the National Archive on the month of Hoot every year. Archival materials are enlisted and a copy of the photographed archival materials are sent to the National Archive in the month of Hamaal every year and sound and cinematographic archival materials are kept in the respective departments and the list of these materials is submitted to the National Archive of Afghanistan.

CHAPTER FOUR Administration of National Archives

Article (27)
The headquarters of the National Archive is in the Kabul City. Its branches can be established in other important cultural centres of the country when it is deemed necessary.

Article (28)
The headquarters of the National Archive cannot be changed without the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Article (29)
The National Archive has a seven-member high council. Members of the High

Council are appointed on the proposal of the President of the State Committee for Culture and approval of the Council of Ministers.

Members of the High Council perform their duties honourarily.

Article (30)
The High Council shall take care of the important affairs of the National Archive and/or put forward necessary advice and suggestions to the President of the State Committee for Culture and recommendation of UNESCO dated December 1979. The advice and recommendations must be put into effect after the approval of the President of the State Committee for Culture and in case necessary, the President of the State Committee for Culture may present the advice and recommendations to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers for approval.

Article (31)
The High Council of the National Archive meets once every two months in order to discuss and take decisions on issues raised by the National Archives.

The extraordinary meeting of the High Council shall be on the proposal of the head of the administration of the National Archive and the suggestion of the President of the State Committee for Culture.

Recommendations and resolutions of the High Council shall be made on the basis of majority of votes.

Article 32 The professional affairs of the National Archive shall be handled by a Professional Board. The Professional Board consists of seven professional officials and scholars of the National Archive who are appointed on the proposal of the High Council and approval of the President of the State Committee for Culture.

Article (33)
The professional members of the National Archive shall have rights, privileges and duties which would be regulated according to appropriate regulations.

CHAPTER FIVE Miscellaneous Provisions

Article (34)
In case of any dispute about the genuineness and/or counterfeiting of the archival materials the decision of the members of the Professional Board of the National Archive shall be final.

Article (35)
The Council of Ministers shall permit when necessary the establishment of a vocational training centre for the purpose of giving advice on matters related to the National Archive and introduction of Archival materials.

Article (36)

Separate procedures shall be worked out for better activity and more fruitful work by the Voluntary Association.

Article 37

A person who exports abroad or wishes to take along valuable archival materials outside the country shall be persecuted by law in addition to the confiscation of the material.

Article 38

Person who brings a forged document in place or instead of a genuine archival material shall pay under the court verdict the cost of the document as determined by the High Council of the National Archive and shall be sentenced legally.

Article 39

Archival materials can be sent abroad for the following purposes:

- 1.—For display in the international exhibitions,
- 2.—For scientific research in accordance with the provision of law,
- 3.—For repayment,

Article (40)

Archival materials cannot be sent outside the country without insurance.

Article (41)

Afghan researchers and students can take out archival materials in the copied, typed, photocopied, photographed and microfilm forms with the permission of the National Archive or can send these through mail to foreign scientific authorities.

Article (42)

Important inscriptions existing in the academic institutions of Afghanistan shall be submitted to the centre of the National Archive in Kabul for their better preservation after the proclamation of this law.

Article (43)

Persons and scientific institutions importing archival materials are obliged to present their imported materials along with their detailed list to the customs office and get a receipt. The Customs Office shall immediately send them to the National Archive. The National Archive shall see the works, get them photographed and microfilmed, and upon exit of the owner from the country, it shall issue permit in accordance with the list it maintains.

Article (44)

If a foreign national brings in his archival materials in transit and takes them out be exempted from payment of any customs duty. When he sells them in Afghanistan he is bound to inform in advance the customs administration and the National Archive of the matter.

Article (45)

Archival materials which are in the possession of real or legal persons shall be registered in three years in

the capital by the National and in the provinces by the Cultural Departments after the enforcement of this law. In this case the right of ownership of the owners shall be preserved.

Article (46)

The cultural departments are obliged to bring to the service of the National Archive in 3 month time the characteristics and description of the works referred to them for registration purposes.

Similarly, the National Archive is obliged to send a copy of the registration in a period of three months to the cultural departments.

A receipt shall be given to the owner of archival material when it is received for study and registration purposes.

If it is lost or destroyed legal action shall be taken for payment of the cost of the owner and the person committing the act shall be punished.

Article (47)

Real and legal persons who are in possession of registered archival material shall take care to preserve them according to the directives of the National Archive administration and in case of changing the place of preservation of the archival materials the matter shall be brought to the notice of the National Archives.

Article (48)

The selling and gifting of archival materials to foreign nationals are forbidden.

Article (49)

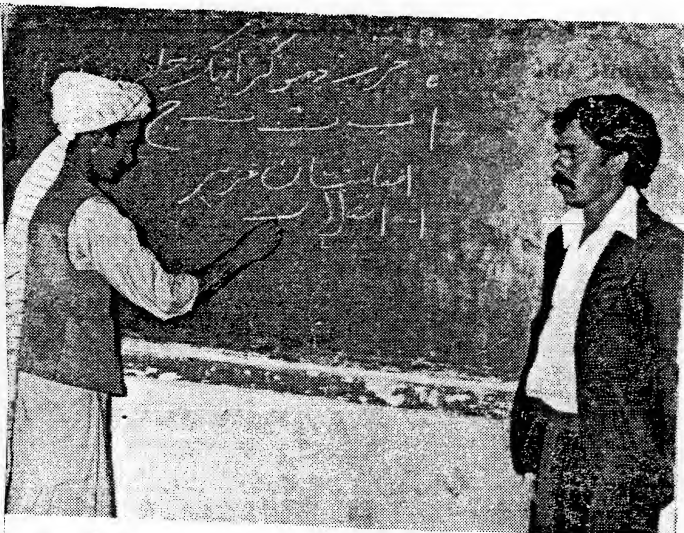
If a foreign national wishes to sell his registered works to an Afghan citizen he is obliged to present to the National Archive the full identity of the purchaser prior to the sale of the article.

Article (50)

This law is enforced after it is published in the Official Gazette.

The decree of the Revolutionary Council of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan approving the National Archives Law of DRA. (Dated 27, 11, 1366).

KNT 8/17



A literacy course is conducted in the Badghis province.

KNT 8/14

(Photo: Bakhtar)



A corner of the sanitary services rendered as a result of the voluntary work in the Khairkhana Mena.

KNT 8/13

(Photo: Bakhtar)

Karmal's walking out in streets unprecedented for 200 years

The political commentators of BIA writes:

The joyful cries of the people suddenly filled the atmosphere of the congested bazaar of Kabul and people began rushing with enthusiasm to see their popular and beloved leader.

The popular leader who has arisen from among the people started walking with firm steps and lovely smile on the sidewalks of the city before the eyes of thousands of citizens. While walking he stopped here and there and shook hands with the passers-by and met and talked with the retailers selling goods on the sidewalks, visited wholesale shops and talked with men and children and teenagers and asked them about their life.

All were clapping and shouting slogans and in the mid of their pleasant meeting with the first man of the country they realised that the revolution was removing all gaps and take away all covers. They saw by their own eyes and believed with their own hearts that what great differences do exist between the selfish and dictatorial rulers and people-loving, humble and undespotic revolutionaries.

What interest the pharoses, unaware of the people, and the despotic rulers would take in meeting a retail seller on the sidewalk or visit a marriage ceremony of a young bride and bride groom on the very start of their new happy life. This is the characteristics of the revolution and revolutionary leaders who have nothing in their minds and thoughts except the betterment of the lot of these street people and toilers. The hearts of these revolutionary leaders beat for nothing but for these people. This great reality was reflected in the great event took place the day before yesterday.

The face of Babrak Karmal and even the style of his walking in the Kabul avenues and streets were not unknown to those who found him among themselves. The BIA correspondent asked a man,

who was trying among the crowd to touch Karmal's hand what was his feelings. In answer he said: this great fighter used to appear with the same way among the people in the Zernegar Park years ago and condemn with his loud voice the despotic monarchy which was located few metres away from him.

Babrak Karmal is acquainted with all the corners of streets and all localities populated by poor people. He knows the inhabitants because he had struggled with these people. The visit of Babrak Karmal made the day before yesterday revived and refreshed their memory and made them think how they could easily see their leader in their street. They once again tested how dear Karmal was a high figure and kind and benevolent man.

This visit proved the emptiness and hollowness of the slanderous propaganda machinery of imperialists which shamelessly raise cry and hue about the security in our country.

Those who make myth, as if the revolution has no base among the people were wished to see with

th their eyes the scenes where the people received and welcomed their leader with enthusiasm and love.

Furthermore it was wished their ears could have heard the loud slogans of "long live dear Babrak Karmal" and happy voices of the different strata of the people which had filled the atmosphere.

Why do the imperialist news agencies and radios have kept silence about this event? The reason is clear. They in fact did not think that the General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA would appear in the most congested parts of the city, the areas of which they have told their people that are under the control of counter-revolution. How shamelessly they would tell now their people that Babrak Karmal appeared in these areas, walked out in the streets and was warmly embraced with tears of enthusiasm by the people.

The destiny of all their slanderous propaganda since the revolution especially its new and evolutionary phase has been nothing except such disgracefulness.



The visit of Babrak Karmal to the provinces and different cities of the Nangarhar, Balkh, Herat and Kandahar and his talks with the people there has already discredited the propaganda of imperialism.

The memory of the visit of Babrak Karmal will remain in the minds of our citizens because our people have never seen such a scene for more than 200 years before the revolution and its new and evolutionary phase.

The people rightly take pride in the leadership of the revolution and gather around it.

It is the gathering of the people around the revolution that will save it from any harm. It is these people which have joined hand with party and state and consequently it is the servants of imperialism which have received defeat. They can no more disrupt the peace and tranquility of our people.

KNT 10/1



Babrak Karmal shaking hands with one of the elders of Kabul City at the bazaar of Zarghona Maidan of Shari-Naw. (Photos: Bakhtar) KNT 10/1

the center has trained 150 boys & produced 100 carpets. Each boy receives a stipend of 100 Pak. rupees/month & training may last up to a year. The centers are sponsored by the Small Industries Development Board of the NWFP in cooperation with the UNHCR.

9/25 - PT - The Economist reported that about 1,30,000 [sic] Afghans, 2/3 of them civilians have died since 12/24/79.

9/27 - PT - The Khost Garrison reportedly fell to the mujahideen. (see 9/12) The fall of the Sarai Bridge in Zazi has reportedly boosted mujahideen morale.

9/29 - CSM - Edward Girardet reports on Khad: The Khad is thought to be responsible for much of the internal rivalry & political division among the major guerrilla fronts. Khad control of the Afghan militia has also seriously weakened the resistance struggle in some areas. The militiamen, attracted by high salaries & good weapons, dress like mujahideen & are willing to hire out for special operations. The Soviet budget for Khad is estimated by some to equal that of the total Afghan budget 10 years ago. The Khad is believed to employ at least 15,000-20,000 full-time agents many of whom who have received 3-6 months of training in the USSR & East Germany. An additional 100,000 informers are estimated to be on the payroll. The article states: "The Soviets also have subtly exploited the tendency among certain guerrilla fronts to establish nonaggression pacts with the militia. The expansion of noncombat zones, particularly around the towns, suits the Soviets to the extent that they can introduce economic projects or fill the shops with goods in an effort to win over the local population. As a result, increasing numbers of security posts - as many as 900 in the Kabul area - are being manned by the militia." Mujahideen commanders view guerrilla-militia coziness with growing unease. Some regard these pacts as a victory. Many mujahideen have only "defected" to the militia to obtain weapons, ammunition & money - often on the orders of their commanders; some return fairly soon, others stay on but cooperate with the mujahideen. KGB/Khad tactics have undermined the resistance in the Hazarajat. The Soviets imposed

an economic blockade on the area & initiated a campaign to subvert the Hazara resistance using Khad & Tudeh Party agents. Many Hazara who fled to Iran after the Soviet invasion were recruited by Tudeh Party members in Iran. They began returning to Afghanistan late in 1980. They succeeded in disrupting the Hazara Resistance Assembly (shura) by playing on Shiite and traditional sentiments. Recently the local commanders & populace have become aware of this & counter measures are being taken. "For the resistance, dealing with the Khad will no doubt remain one of the stickiest predicaments. With substantial independent powers of its own, the Khad is a constantly growing 'state within a state.' Ironically, despite close KGB management, it is also an organization over which the Soviets do not command the control they would like. Much to the KGB's dismay, the Khad is becoming increasingly involved in the bitter rivalry between Afghanistan's two Communist factions: the Parcham (Banner) & the Khalq (Masses). Although the Khalqi-dominated Interior Ministry operates its own substantial security & intelligence service, it is the Parcham-influenced Khad that has achieved for itself the central position in the government's repressive apparatus. Khad agents will often purposely provide arms or information to the mujahideen in the knowledge that they will attack control posts manned by pro-Khalqi militiamen or soldiers. Similarly, some of the assassinations carried out against Khalqis are thought to be Khad initiated. The Khalqis play a reciprocal game against the Parchamis."

- The same article says that from 8,000 - 15,000 prisoners, mainly political ones, are estimated to be in Pul-i-Charkhi prison & that the number of prisoners tortured or executed since the Soviet invasion is unknown but estimates put it "well into the tens of thousands."

- AICMB - During the last week of September, mujahideen killed Dagarwal Khodaidad, Khad commander of the Defense Ministry, while he was getting into his jeep in front of the Ministry.

9/30 - PT - UN Sec'y Gen. de Cuellar announced "the beginning of a quiet process" aimed at settling the Afghan issue & said he might send Cordovez to the area in November.

10/1 - PT - "The withdrawal of the Red Army from Afghanistan is not foreseeable in the immediate future," according to Sovitskaia Rossia. In an article on the "limited contingent" of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, the paper said that while a withdrawal "was anticipated," the "continued intense military aid from international imperialist forces to the counter-revolutionaries" made this impossible now. The reporter admitted that Soviet troops were having a hard time in Afghanistan but attributed it to the fact that they were divided into small units with NCOs being put in command. TRUD, the central trade union paper, said that security in Kabul posed a problem. Security had to be tightened at the Kabul clinic where Soviet doctors are working because of attacks by bandits. The communist youth paper Komsomolskaia Pravda stated that it wished the public were better informed about the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

10/2 - NYT - During a 3-day visit to Pakistan, US Defense Sec'y Caspar Weinberger visited refugees in the Nasser Bagh camp. He said, "The US will continue to do whatever possible for the success of the struggle of the Afghans against the Soviet occupation." The article says the US has shipped over \$200m in food to Afghan refugees since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

10/3 - SCMP - AFP reports that demonstrations & protest rallies in Afghanistan marked Weinberger's arrival in Pakistan. The paper reported that Pakistan is currently receiving modern weapons from the US under a \$3.2m arms & aid program. The US humanitarian aid to Afghan refugees is ca. \$300m. "There have been reports of US arms aid (to refugees) but no US official has ever admitted that any was being provided."

- NYT - Afghanistan claims that a British spy was killed in a shootout between "security forces & a band of smugglers." The London Foreign Office said it had received no such report. (see p. 18)

- PT - ICRC has set up a 40-bed hospital for refugees in Quetta. 4 foreign doctors and 100 "dispensers" are employed at the facility which so far has treated 150 wounded refugees.

10/5 - PT - Khost, capital of Paktia, is under siege. Harakate Inqilab Islami mujahideen say they have control of the Sarai area of Paktia.

- SCMP - AFP reports a mujahideen attack on the Soviet Embassy in Kabul knocked out the electric system. The AICMB reports that the attack, on 9/25, was mounted by Jamiat-e-Islami & Harakat-e-Islami & that they destroyed 13 rooms in the Embassy.

- SCMP - AFP reports that Babrak Karmal's "first known public walk as President on the streets of Kabul was highly publicized... Amid elaborate security, he met people in the streets as cheers & chants rang out." (See p. 46)

10/6 - SCMP - Afghanistan denied sending jets on a bombing mission to Pakistan (see 9/22 and below).

10/7 - PT - Pakistan protested a DRA airspace violation on 10/4 by six aircraft over Southern Waziristan. 3 women were killed & 2 others injured. (Pakistan's action on airspace violations appeared in Pakistan Affairs on 11/16:

ISLAMABAD—Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told the *Majlis-e-Shoora* on November 1 that from May to October this year, Afghan aircraft violated Pakistani airspace on 44 occasions.

As a result, three persons were killed and nine injured.

The Minister said that the details of the violations had been brought to the notice of the U.N. Secretary General for circulation as U.N. documents and to put on record the incidents so that the responsibility for any future escalation should be fixed on the Kabul regime.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said: "It would not be proper to outline at this stage our exact response to any future escalation by the Afghan air force." However, he assured the *Majlis* that the armed forces of Pakistan were in a state of readiness to meet any threat.

In reply to another question, the Foreign Minister informed the *Majlis* that Pakistan had not given military base or any other such facilities to any foreign country.)

10/9 - PT - The Ad-Hoc Committee of Afghanistan of the Organization of the Islamic Conference approved a draft resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Afghanistan. The resolution was approved by the Conference on 10/10. A similar resolution was issued by the Non-Aligned Movement foreign ministers meeting at the UNGA.

10/11 - PT - The United Kingdom gave an additional £2m aid for Afghan refugees. Most will go to UNHCR; the rest will be split among other agencies. British aid since 1980 is £19.8m.

10/11 - Japan Times - Kabul Radio reports the reopening of Nangarhar University.

10/12 - PT - Radio Moscow reported the deaths of 500 mujahideen in the mountains north of Kabul.

10/13 - PT - The Pope was asked to help 7 Afghan refugees stranded in the Rome airport since 10/5. The refugees had come from Damascus on a PIA flight but had no visas for Italy.

10/15 - PT - Dr. Moh'd Asif Zaheen, of the Law Faculty of Kabul Univ., & Syed Zabir Sidiqyan, a Commerce Ministry official, defected to Pakistan recently.
- HK Standard - Sarwar Mangal, former DRA Minister of Higher Education, was promoted to Deputy Prime Minister (bringing the DPM total to 3); Burhanuddin Gheyasi, former head of the Afghan Youth Organization, was named Minister for Higher Education & Vocational Training; Moh'd Bashir Baghlani replaced Abdul Wahab Safi as Justice Minister. Safi's new position, if any, is unknown.
- PT - The DRA has accused Iran of flying support missions for guerrillas in Nimroz.

10/16 - PT - School girls in Kabul staged a protest against the search of women by Soviets. They demonstrated in Zarnigar Park after marching in the streets. The Russians fired on the demonstrators killing 10 women & wounding many others. Some were put in Pulicharkhi prison & 3 girl's schools have been closed for the past week because of the demonstrations.
- Indian opposition leader Subramamiam Swamy said (in Karachi) that the only solution of the Afghanistan issue was an immediate & unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops.

10/18 - CSM - Louis Wiznitzer writes that "diplomatic efforts to resolve the Afghanistan problem are at a watershed." The UN Sec'y Gen. must decide whether to encourage a 3rd round of talks or to drop his efforts for a negotiated settlement. Wiznitzer reports that de Cuellar is "known to feel that if a 3rd round of Geneva talks is to take place, the Afghan refugees should be represented at the bargaining table. It is unlikely that

he will negotiate with rebels, whether they be anticommunist or anticapitalist." The Afghan refugees can be brought into the talks since the UN High Commissioner is mandated to work with refugees. However, a western diplomat familiar with the problem says, "A solution to the Afghan problem can only be part of a global deal between the US & the USSR. Essentially, the US would allow the Soviet Union to save face, to pull out of Afghanistan while making sure that the country could not become hostile to its northern neighbor. But as relations between the 2 superpowers have recently taken a turn for the worse, such a deal is not around the corner."

10/19 - SCMP - Raffaele Favero, an Australian cameraman, was killed on 10/10 while filming a mujahideen attack on the Urgan army garrison. He was the 2nd western journalist to be killed in Afghanistan since the Soviet invasion. Staale Gundhus, a Norwegian, was killed in Herat last June.

- Istalif was flattened by a 5-day bombardment. The NYT says the attacks took place between 10/12 & 10/17 & that hundreds were killed. The SCMP report:

Islamabad, Oct 18.

Soviet air and ground troops have flattened almost half a village north of Kabul in a five-day bombardment apparently aimed at flushing out Muslim guerrillas. Western diplomats said in Islamabad today.

The bombing was part of a stepped-up campaign against anti-communist guerrillas in the Shomali valley, which stretches north from the capital of Kabul towards the Soviet Union, they quoted reports from their embassies in Kabul as saying.

The hillside village of Istalef, 55 km north of Kabul, took the worst beating from Soviet MiGs and helicopters as well as from ground artillery and tank cannon, they said.

No casualty figures were available but the diplomats quoted their sources as saying the smell of death hung over the picturesque village, which was earlier known for its artistic ceramic work.

Refugees from the area have been arriving in Kabul, they said, and many women and children injured in the bombing have crowded the capital's civilian hospitals.

The diplomats said Soviet troops entered the village during lulls in the bombing, which lasted from last Wednesday to Monday, and sought out the houses of Muslim guerrillas known to be fighting against the Soviet-backed Government.

They appeared to have detailed information about which houses they should search and later set them on fire, the diplomats said.

Two rival guerrilla groups, Harakat-I-Islami and Hezb-I-Islami, were known to have been fighting against each other in Istalef for more than a year and these tensions could have allowed Afghan intelligence to collect unusually precise information about the guerrillas there, they said.

The diplomats reported smaller attacks on other villages in the Shomali valley, which has seen several guerrilla raids on Government convoys in recent weeks.

The envoys also reported several Soviet sweep operations near the western city of Herat as the Government tried to set up military posts along the road to Islamabad on the Iranian border.

They said guerrillas attacked several Government armoured cars carrying officials from the airport to the city. Another of their operations partially damaged the Samla dam project west of Herat.

The diplomats also reported tight security in Kabul with fewer men in sight as Government troops continued identity checks and house-to-house searches for young men to press into the Army.

They said Kabul University students were said to have boycotted classes on October 3 in protest against an admissions policy which allows demobilised soldiers into university without an entrance examination.

Even soldiers who did not finish secondary school were eligible for university studies under this scheme, they said.

—Reuter.

10/19 - PT - A caravan of 30 students, soldiers & officials from Badakhshan recently arrived in Peshawar. They report that mujahideen positions in Darwazan are being attacked by planes from the USSR. They said that the Soviets were also taking Afghan villagers to the USSR as prisoners to work on Soviet farms.

- Abdul Rahim Fawad, a producer of religious programs for Kabul Radio, defected to Peshawar. He said the DRA reduced the Holy Quran recitation broadcasts from 27 minutes to 12 min. because the Soviets could not change the content to match their philosophy.

- Iran denied DRA charges of air-space violations & stated that the charges were made to cover up DRA violations of Iranian air space which had increased over the past few months.

10/20 - NYT - Former Afghan diplomat, Habibullah Karzai, reported that 126 villagers from Moshkizai & Kolchabad near Kandahar were bayoneted by the Soviets in reprisal for a guerrilla attack on a troop convoy. The villages were also bombed. (See 10/26 p. 13)

10/24 - NYT - In Bangkok, a 3-man team was formed by the US to evaluate reports about the use of chemical & biological weapons in SE Asia & Afghanistan by the USSR & its allies.

10/26 - The Pakistan Times reports nightly blackouts in Kabul and convoy attacks in Kandahar (see 10/20).

On 10/27 the PT reported that DRA army units from Kabul & Ghazni took part in the Kandahar reprisals (see 10/20) & that the fighting took place from 10/12 - 10/14. About 110 people were killed in a DRA bombing raid on Kandahar on 10/14. The V.P. of the Bagram Cotton Mill was killed on 10/7.

10/30 - PT - The paper cites VOA reports that Soviet forces have begun destroying urban areas in Afghanistan. [Reportedly VOA broadcasts to Afghanistan & Pakistan are being jammed by the Soviets although broadcast time has been increased.]

10/31 - PT - Males who apply to Kabul University are drafted & only admitted if they have already spent at least a year in the army. This has reduced the

student body to 3,000 (from 12,000) with the majority being girls.

11/1 - NYT - The Khost offensive has apparently slowed down. (See below)

11/2 - SCMP -

Islamabad, Nov 1.

Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Kabul Government have shot down two Soviet transport planes which were trying to resupply a besieged town in eastern Afghanistan, Western diplomats said today.

The guerrillas downed the planes — light aircraft identified as either Antonov 26 or Antonov 32 models — about two weeks ago at Khost, one of three strategic towns under guerrilla siege, the diplomats said.

To the west of Khost, near Gardez, guerrillas also ambushed a civilian bus carrying 30 Afghan Army soldiers dressed in civilian clothes and hiding guns under their seats, they added.

About 10 of the soldiers were killed in the attack on the bus, which appeared to be trying to sneak reinforcements through guerrilla-held areas and into Khost, they added.

Recent Afghan Army reinforcements and a heavy Soviet bombing campaign have slowed a two-month-long guerrilla offensive against Khost, Urgun and Jaji, three communist strongholds close to the Pakistan border.

The towns are all in Paktia province, the first region many Pakistan-based guerrillas pass through on their way towards targets in the interior. Controlling these towns would make infiltration much easier.

Despite heavy fighting around Khost, which the guerrillas have encircled, Kabul still controls the main Army garrison there as well as the local airstrip, the only supply link to the capital.

Sources in Peshawar said the garrison's divisional commander had been replaced twice within a month's time.

Commander Juma Khan, who had led the garrison long before the siege, was replaced in September at the height of the fighting, and his successor was later wounded and flown back to Kabul for medical treatment, they said.

The diplomats added that a plane-load of dead and wounded was reported to have arrived in Kabul from Khost on October 22.

It was unclear whether the guerrillas would make a final assault on Khost, a town hard to defend against air strikes because it is situated on an open plain.

But Peshawar-based guerrilla sources said they might soon move in on Urgun, a town further south.

—Reuter.

- CSM - Amnesty International has appealed to Babrak Karmal to end torture & arbitrary arrests & secret trials in Afghanistan. Kabul reportedly contains 8 torture centers.

11/3 - Xinhua reports guerrilla attacks on the Soviet military police hq. at the Tajbek Palace in Kabul & the Kabul Police Academy. Some Soviet soldiers were killed during a mujahideen ambush of a convoy in the Salang Pass.

- CSM - From a review of "KGB Today: The Hidden Hand," by John Barron (NY, Reader's Digest Press): "According to Barron, the Afghan coup was ordered by Andropov & the Politburo itself."

11/4 - HK Standard - The DRA announced yesterday that it has begun discharging soldiers who have completed their mandatory 3-year military service, but:

The state-run radio did not say how many people were released or comment on recent reports that a major conscription campaign is under way in Kabul and other provincial cities to boost the strength of the Army whose

ranks have been seriously depleted by desertions, defections and high casualties during a nearly four-year battle against Muslim insurgents.

However, it said that a "number" of soldiers belonging to security units in Kabul had volunteered to stay on.

11/6 - NYT - Drew Middleton writes that "the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has provided Moscow with solid strategic gains & valuable lessons in training & tactics," And

Soviet troop strength in Afghanistan is estimated at 110,000 to 120,000 men compared to the half a million or more Americans that were in Vietnam. Troops are rotated on a six-month basis and, in periods of overlap, there may be an additional 20,000 to 40,000 troops.

Few in Anti-Insurgency Raids

According to analysts, only a small proportion of these troops are engaged in operations against the insurgents. Mr. Bodansky puts the figure at 12 000 to 15,000 men, all drawn from the 201st Motorized Rifle Division, which has its headquarters at Bagram. Other sources put the figure at 20,000. Western analysts believe that the other Soviet forces are free to train in a new environment.

The consensus of intelligence experts is that Soviet losses have been comparatively light. Estimates vary from 1,000 to 1,500 dead a year. Some are the results of insurgent action, but most are from disease, food poisoning and training and traffic accidents.

In most operations the Russians employ troops of the Afghan Army. If an operation goes wrong, Soviet helicopters and fighter-bombers are sent to restore the situation.

The Soviet forces have built or improved seven air bases, at Herat, Shindand, Farah, Kandahar, Kabul, Bagram and Jalalabad. These are believed to be all-weather bases from which planes can operate throughout the year. The base at Jalalabad is used for helicopter operations but would be open to jet planes in an emergency.

Shindand Is Most Important

Shindand is the most important base. An Afghan insurgent leader said this year that he and his band had approached it, but had been unable to penetrate its defenses.

No friendly Afghans are allowed on the base, which is protected by minefields, miles of barbed wire and dug-in tanks and field guns.

This is intended to protect the electronic warfare equipment, spare part stocks and maintenance installations.

- PT - 5 girls were killed in a bomb blast at a Communist Students' Org. stage show at Kabul University.

11/7 - SCMP - Guerrillas killed 16 DRA officials, including a regional Khad chief & a local NFF official near the Pakistan border on 10/28.

- 10 Soviet soldiers deserted at Jalalabad last week & one brought with him a new weapon called a Krenkov - reportedly an improvement over the Kalashnikov.

11/8 - HK Standard - The USSR will supply the DRA with 20,000 tons of wheat immediately & provide a further 180,000 tons over the next year. The DRA will buy 100,000 tons of petrol, 150,000 tons of diesel oil, 60,000 tons of aviation kerosene & 10,000 tons of regular kerosene from the USSR. In addition Russia will give the DRA 95,000 tons of diesel oil & 3,000 tons of kerosene.

11/9 - PT - Pakistan F.M. Yaqub Khan said no to two members of the Pakistan Advisory Council who had asked for recognition of the Karmal Government.

11/10 - CSM - Mary Anne Weaver quotes Said Moh'd Maiwand, an Afghan exile in Delhi, as saying, "If the US, China & Saudi Arabia would unify their assistance, both economic & military, then you would force a unity" (of the mujahideen). Other items in the article: cotton & sugar beet production in the DRA have fallen to almost nothing & harvests in the Shomali vineyards are down 60% from the pre-war level; the mujahideen hold over 250 Soviet prisoners; assistance from Iran has increased, "Khomeini reportedly dispatched a fleet of helicopter gunships & pilots, which provided air cover during a devastating battle for Herat." He reportedly offered assistance to the Panjshir guerrillas but Massoud said no; Zahir Shah has met with a representative of Karmal & "there are unconfirmed reports of Soviet visits to the king in Rome."

11/13 - NYT - The Pakistan army has managed to cut some of the supply of drugs which they say comes from Afghanistan although most of the heroin seized by authorities in Europe comes from Pakistan.

11/15 - SCMP - Karmal talks to the troops:

Afghanistan's President, Mr. Babrak Karmal, has given a 3 1/2-hour pep talk to Army and Communist Party personnel only four days after warning against dissent in their ranks.

The state-run Radio Kabul, monitored in Islamabad, said that Mr Karmal, flanked by his Defence Minister and intelligence chief, told his audience he was sure they were doing their best to defeat Muslim guerrillas fighting against his Soviet-backed Government.

Mr Karmal hinted at the continuing differences within the party in a speech to its Politburo on Wednesday, when he spoke of "deviationist meetings" and urged communists to fight against "every sort of reluctance and dishonesty."

Mr Karmal praised the military's role in defending the country against what he called counter-revolution-

aries, especially at a time when he said that the United States was increasing its support for them.

The armed forces were now well-organised and trained, thanks to aid from the Soviet Union, and were working with the police and intelligence agents to "foil all plots and conspiracies of our enemies," he said.

At the end of his pep talk, Mr Karmal hinted at grumblings from within the Army ranks, when he suddenly promised to pay more attention to the people's standard of living, the question of soldiers' mustering-out pay and the problem of illiteracy within the Army.

Illiteracy could be on the rise in the Army, the diplomats said, because press gangs are now frequently combing cities and towns to draft all eligible men into the Army.

Only about 15 per cent of Afghanistan's 15 million people can read and write, according to World Bank statistics.

11/16 - CSM - Between 50 & 80 guerrillas were killed in the Shomali area last week in a DRA bombardment. The DRA is trying to clear the area to ensure control over supply lines before winter.

- SCMP - An unconfirmed report said that up to 300 guerrillas from the Panjshir Valley had come to help the Shomali resistance. Some Shomali guerrillas went over to the DRA but it is not unusual for them to accept "DRA money and possibly a gun" during the winter & then resume their fighting in the spring. DRA search activities & bombings were also reported in Tashkurgan, capital of Samangan.

11/21 - SCMP

About a dozen prominent Afghan refugees in New Delhi were yesterday ordered by the Indian Government not to step out of their homes for the next 12 days.

The order was issued four days before the Commonwealth heads of state and government meeting was scheduled to begin in the Indian capital.

A police officer said the Afghan exile leaders were ordered to remain indoors during the summit because of "security considerations." He refused to elaborate.

Anyone violating the order risked deportation, he said. Similar restrictions were imposed on Afghan refugees in New Delhi during the non-aligned summit in March and the Asian Games in November-December last year. —AP.

11/22 - SCMP - An Afghan pilot landed his Sukhoi-7 at Dalbandin in Baluchistan. He hopes to join his family who are coming to Peshawar on foot. He is one of the 1st defecting pilots to land without crashing.

11/23 - PT - Pakistan & the World Bank have agreed on a \$20m project to employ Afghan refugees in Pakistan. They will work on reforestation, water & other projects which will also benefit Pakistan in the NWFP & Baluchistan. The project is expected to begin in January. - DRA 8th Division Cdr. Gen. Moh'd Abdul Azam was killed when mujahideen shot down his gunship. The CSM gives the date of his death as 11/15. The HK Standard adds that other passengers were Ministry of Agriculture employees on their way to tour Logar Valley copper mines. Funeral services were held in Kabul & the mile-long procession was one of the largest that diplomats there can recall.

11/24 - NYT - The UNGA voted 116 to 20 (17 abstentions) on the resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. This is two more yes votes than last year but the Soviet Union was not specifically named. (The 1982 vote was 114 to 21 with 13 abstentions; the 81 vote was 116 to 23 with 12 abstentions.)

11/24 - SCMP - US UN Amb. Jeane Kirkpatrick told the UNGA that comparisons between Afghanistan & Grenada were "intellectually pernicious & morally obfuscating."

By Russell Baker **NYT**

I herewith create the Society for the Preservation of Civilized American Speech. I do so at the urging of a gentleman in Kingsville, Tex., who writes that the country needs a revival of the kind of language that once made human discourse possible without savage vulgarity.

The first word he proposes for revival and preservation is "fiddlesticks," a word that people of wisdom and power once used freely to express disgust.

President Reagan would have been the ideal man to do it, and he had the

chance a few days ago when somebody asked him on television if the invasion of Grenada wasn't comparable to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The President could have handled this question memorably if he'd replied, "Oh, fiddlesticks!" and moved to the next question. He didn't do that, though he started in the right spirit by saying, "Well, for heaven sakes..." Since this lacks "Fiddlesticks!" finality, however, he had to go on with a long, colorless and unmemorable explanation of why it was nothing at all like invading Afghanistan.



Bob Olliphant

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11/27 - SCMP - Soviet army defectors:



London, Nov 26. Two defectors from the Soviet Army in Afghanistan have reached the West by a highly-organised underground route, a British daily newspaper reported today.

The Daily Mail said they were the first of hundreds who had defected to guerrillas fighting Soviet forces which moved into Afghanistan in 1979.

The newspaper named the two soldiers pictured on its front page as Privates Nikolai Ryzhkov and Alexander Voronov and said they had worked at Soviet Army headquarters in Kabul.

(See 12/4)

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Line Drawings from the 1982 Afghanistan Calendar
The Chicago Afghanistan Relief
Committee



ABBREVIATIONS USED

PT - Pakistan Times
CSM - Christian Science Monitor
KNT - Kabul New Times
NYT - New York Times
FEER - Far Eastern Economic Review
AWSJ - Asian Wall Street Journal
WSJ - Wall Street Journal
AICMB - Afghanistan Information Ctr. Monthly Bulletin
PDPA - People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan
CC - Central Committee
NFF - National Fatherland Front
NWFP - North West Frontier Province
DYOA - Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan
DRA - Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
WDOA - Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan

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